Voting of Demands for Grants (*contd.*)
XXVIII–Public Works—Rs. 14,65,648 (*contd*).
Motion No. 7 (*contd.*)

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Sir, we were discussing about roads in the Mukundapuram Taluk. In 1098 or so, a road was constructed in the Trikkur village at an expense of nearly 20 thousand rupees. Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned and out of this amount nearly 11,000 was spent for the construction of this road which was two furlongs in length. Before completion the road was washed away by floods. From this we can more or less know the condition of the place during floods. Then the department abandoned this road and sold the acquired lands for nearly 2 or 3 thousand rupees. Out of the Rs. 20,000 only some 10 thousand was spent and the people of the place wanted to spend the balance of Rs. 10,000 for a bridge in the river. They were agitating for this for the last six or seven years and the Diwan-President, during the last Budget Session, asked the Chief Engineer whether this matter will be realised and the Chief Engineer had the kindness to say that the matter will materialise soon. Unfortunately, Sir, in this year's Budget no provision is made for this bridge. I see very large amounts are provided for works which are less important than this. One item, No. 16, the estimate amount is 17 thousand and the allotment is 7 thousand rupees. No estimate is prepared for this work and it requires land acquisition. Most probably Government will not be able to take up this work this year. My request is to transfer some of the amount from this item for the construction of the bridge which is more important than the other works. By spending a few thousand rupees, Sir, I can assure you that a Hell can be converted into a Heaven. So I request the Government to consider this matter.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Sir, the Member for Adoor, in referring to the paucity of roads in the Mukundapuram Taluk said also that Government were not anxious to construct roads in that Taluk. But if the Member would refer to the allotments sanctioned for construction of roads in the Mukundapuram Taluk for the last four years, he would see that we were constructing many roads in the Taluk. A reference may be made to the Mala-Adoor road, the Ecchippara-Kanjirapilli road, the Karlam-Kizhuthani road and so many other roads which were constructed in the Mukundapuram Taluk. I do not think that a general charge of the non-attention of Government in the matter of constructing roads can be levelled. We are constructing all the roads that are found necessary in the Taluk. But, it is, by the nature of things, impossible to construct all the

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roads for all time. For, even though we satisfy the present needs for roads in a certain area, after 10 years some more roads will still be found necessary. The Member pointedly referred to the road from Muringoor to Kadukutti. From Melur-Muringoor we have constructed a road and Government have asked me to report on the road, the Member has now mentioned. I have completed the preliminary investigation and I am submitting my report to the Government on that question. The Member then referred to a road near the Leper Asylum. It is only two years ago that we have already constructed a road to the Leper Asylum. He has also complained about want of proper footpaths. I think Government has directed the Diwan Peishkar to acquire a small width of land for the purpose of footpaths around the Leper Asylum.

Then the Member for Nellayi referred to certain roads. In Trikkur a road was constructed in 1098, nine years ago and it was at a place where the Manali river does great havoc. I thought that it will be unwise to maintain that road and so I re-aligned the road at a small cost of Rs. 1,500. This road is still in good condition. About the Trikkur bridge, the Chief Medical Officer had reported once that the bridge is very necessary. Government asked me to report on it and I have reported on it favourably. If it is not possible to include that item of work in the budget of 1107, it was due to stress of funds and the Member suggested that out of the provision for the Parappukkara-Thottippal road, 7,000 rupees, may be transferred to construct a bridge. I must say that the proposal of the linking of Thottippal with Parappukkara was agitated by the people and it was in deference to their wishes that we have provided for it. The comparative urgency of this bridge and the road will be gone into by Government when they prepare their final budget. The remarks of the Member will be noted.

Mr. Joseph Petta.—Sir, I have not much to say by way of reply. I am very thankful to the Government to know that during these years much money has been spent on the Mukundapuram Taluk for providing communications. But that makes all the keener the grievances of certain sections or localities, even by their relative position. Some of these localities have been completely neglected. The Chief Engineer was pleased to say that it is not easy to construct all the possible roads. My contention is not to construct all the roads, but to take up the most needy. The people of the localities I referred to, have been complaining of the great necessity of roads for so many years and petitions after petitions have been submitted to the Government. I am glad, however, to know that some definite steps are being contemplated or taken in the matter.

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As regards the other locality to which I drew the pointed attention of the Hon'ble Member for Public Works, it is a case more urgent than the first. As I said before, the location of the Leper Asylum there, while inflicting an injury upon the health and sanitation of the people of the locality, has also caused the additional injury of destroying some of the facilities they had in the matter of communications. It is true a road has been constructed to connect the Leper Asylum with the main road. But the people have no means of reaching even this branch road. The only facility provided is a sort of footpath all around the Leper Asylum which is a marshy ditch. It is impossible for man or beast to walk along it. Again, there is an important objection that it is in close proximity to the Leper Asylum and, in some places, very close to their latrines. I submit, Sir, it is a very great cruelty on the part of the Government to continue to compel people to walk along this road.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Is not the Leper Asylum very near the Travancore boundary?

Mr. Joseph Petta.—Close to the boundary, rather not very far from it. I may point out that, though it is one of the most neglected parts of the State, there is a good deal of cultivation there. Yet the economic condition of the people is very poor, mainly on account of want of outlets for their agricultural products.

Therefore, from the economic point of view, as also from that of medical relief and ordinary social intercourse, I would once again urge upon the Government the necessity of taking some step in this direction. The necessity is so urgent that the Government would be pleased, I hope, to tackle the problem and provide the necessary facilities in 1107 itself.

In view, however, of the assurance given by the Hon'ble Member for Public Works that something is being done in the matter and in the hope that more will be done without delay, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the motion.

The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.

Motion No. 8.

Mr. Popatlal Lalan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs.4,98,848 for 2. Communications by Re. 1.*

Mr. Popatlal Lalan—Sir, by this motion I want to bring to your notice that the Palluruthi Road is the most important road and is a high road now, to Trivandrum, in Mattancheri Town. Bus and motor traffic is increas ng every day apart from other traffic and there is a regular bus service between Alleppey and Cochin. The road is much frequented; but is narrow and has several dangerous bends.

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Every day colossal structures are coming into existence on either side of the road. If the question of widening the road is indefinitely put off and is not taken up at once, it will be almost difficult to tackle the question afterwards. The cost of acquisition would be prohibitive later on, as is the case now with Mattancheri and Jew Town main roads.

The Hon'ble Member for the Government has already stated yesterday that the width of this road is about 18 ft and considering the heavy traffic in this road, the breadth should be at least 30 ft. On the sides of this 18 ft. road, metals are stored all along to a breadth which makes traffic risky, especially at the bends. Now Sir, the House can understand, the balance space left for two buses to pass, as well as other traffic, which will be an evident proof for the widening of the road.

I am sure that if the Hon'ble Member had taken the pains of visiting the town to find out the difficulties the people are put in, he would be convinced that it is an extreme necessity. I would request the Hon'ble Member to take some pains, regarding Cochin Town also, which forms part of his duties.

This fact has been brought to the notice of the Government by our Municipality; I therefore request our Government to make a decent provision in the budget for this year itself.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Sir, I rise to support this motion. I am thankful indeed to the Hon'ble Member for referring to a portion of the road in my constituency. As was just now observed, if not already, it is going to be a most important road since Cochin and Alleppey the chief commercial towns in this part of Malabar is linked thereby. After some time it may become too difficult for the Government to take up the question of widening this road and this is the best opportunity for the Government to get it done at a cheap cost. In this connection I would draw the attention of the Government in regard to another complaint in connection with the same road and that is, a new toll is proposed to be put up at Edacochin, hardly two or three furlongs from the Municipal limits. After the Municipal limits the Cochin portion of the road will be only 3or 4 miles and a new toll has been auctioned there for Rs. 800. I submit it will cause a great hardship to the owners of cars and buses if two tolls are put up within a distance of 3 and a half or four miles. I say that this way of making money is rather too hard, although it may be an easy method and I would request the Government to abolish that toll.

Mr. V K. Aravindaksha Menon.—As the Member for Mattancheri rightly pointed out, I am also of the same opinion as the Member with regard to the damage to roads by motor

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traffic and his remarks for widening the Palluruthi road as far as possible will be noted.

As regards the toll, I do not think it necessary for me at this moment to state anything about that question, when the question of abolishing the tolls altogether is under consideration.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—This is going to be introduced. We are considering the question of abolishing all the tolls. I say that you can wait till you consider that question. There is no reason for introducing new ones.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—A through communication between Mattancheri and Alleppey can be had only after passing through a ferry service and Government will have to maintain a ferry and the necessary equipments. It might cost a big amount and to defray the expenditure of the ferry it may be necessary to have a toll on the road. But, when the question of tolls is finally settled the abolition of this toll also will naturally be considered. The present policy of the Government is to have tolls on new roads and till the question is settled otherwise, Government will have to pursue the same policy.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—The policy of the Government should have reference to the length of the roads and the difficulties. With regard to the ferry, I am informed that it is being managed by the Travancore Government. Our State has nothing to do with the ferry.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—In the first place this cut motion is for widening roads. The Cochin Government will have to pay a moiety of the expenditure incurred by Travancore.

Mr. Popatlal Lalan.—I am very glad to have an assurance from the Government and the Hon'ble Member for Engineering that the question of widening the Palluruthi road will be taken up this year. I again request the Government that if the widening of the road is not taken up now, with the putting up of buildings on the side of the roads, and if they don't consider the matter within a short time, it will be very difficult to do anything afterwards. I would therefore request the Government to take up the matter at once and that it should not be put off for a longer time. Further, I like to intimate the Government to make the public known, not to construct any buildings by the side of the roads, before they are properly widened, and before getting sanction of the Government, by either publishing in the Government Gazette or by any other valuable notification. With the hope that the matter will be immediately considered by the Government, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the motion.

The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.

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Motion No. 9.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,50,000 for Maharaja's College extension works, Ernakulam Land Acquisition and new construction by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—I don't move that motion. Total omission motions are coming up.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 10.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,500 for construction of a Fire engine shed at Kunnamkulam by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—I have tabled this cut to bring to the notice of the Government that things are not what they seem. Here we find that allotments are made for the construction of fire engines for Kunnamkulam. I happened to see a shed in the Taluk office compound in Chittur. I inquired what it was and I was surprised to hear that it was a fire engine shed. Only some pieces of iron were there. I stepped into the Police Station and enquired of the Inspector what that was. He said that it was a fire engine. But he did not know anything about that. No one was there who could work it. If this is the case with all other fire engines and sheds, I fear there is no use of throwing away public money like this. I request the Government to do something in this matter.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—So far as I was able to understand, the Member was speaking about the bad condition of the fire engines in Chittur. It is a matter for the Police Commissioner to see.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—There was no fire engine there; only few pieces of iron. It was under this demand I have come to know of the idea of the fire engine and hence the cut under the Head.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—So far as this department is concerned, we are constructing new sheds. The question of having a better fire engine must have been taken up when the Police budget was taken up. Anyhow Government will consider this matter.

The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.

Motion No. 11.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,50,000 for item No. 180 by Re. 1.*

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I don't move the motion.

Hence it was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 12.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,50,000 for Maharaja's College extension works, Ernakulam.*

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Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I want some information from the Government on certain matters relating to the discussion that we are going to have. Government cannot say that I have not given sufficient notice of these questions, I have already sent them, but unfortunately they were not answered before the discussion. I therefore request the Government to give me some of the informations which I want. May I know from the Government what are the subjects that are taught in the B. A. classes in the St. Thomas' College and the Maharaja's College?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—The reply has already been furnished by the Government. I have to say from memory. In the Maharaja's College provision is made for Zoology, Chemistry, Mathematics, History and Economics and in the St. Thomas' College, the Hon'ble Member for Adur will correct me if I am wrong, History and Economics and Mathematics.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Do you teach Botany in Ernakulam?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Only as a subsidiary subject.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Is Natural Science taught in the St. Thomas' College in the Intermediate Classes?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Not to my knowledge.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Is it taught in the Maharaja's College?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Yes.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Did the Director of Public Instruction call for a report from the College Council and did he get it from the College Council in 1929 about the Ramavarmapuram College Scheme?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Does that Report say that "we have no doubt that this project contemplated by the Government is fraught with limitless possibilities in the future and will be hailed with rejoicings by all those who are interested in sound educational progress"?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Is it not the end of para one?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Were Messrs. S. K. Subramania Ayyar and K. Narasimha Pai members of the College Council then, and did they subscribe to this Report?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—As to the individual views I cannot know anything because the Report is signed by the Principal for the Council and both these gentlemen were members of the College Council at the time.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Will the Government be pleased to tell me whether any land acquisition will be necessary

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for the construction of a High School, in case the College Extension took place in Ernakulam?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Acquisition will be necessary for the Lower Secondary School as it stands. No land will have to be acquired for a High School.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I know where you are going to locate the School?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—That depends upon what the decision of the House is, with regard to the transfer.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—My question is on the assumption or in case the Government makes up its mind to extend the college here and not to shift it to Ramavarmapuram.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—That is evident from the report of the College Committee.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Am I to take it that the High School is to be located in a place where it is not sufficient to accommodate the Lower Secondary School? My question is whether for the Lower Secondary School or for the High School additional land will have to be acquired?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Sir, I understand that even as the Lower Secondary school stands at present, there are certain land encroachments and the premises are in other people's lands. Land acquisition is required, irrespective of the issue on the subject now before the consideration of the House.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I know the extent of the land required for the High School in that case?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—I have not made exact enquiries, but the report of the Headmaster says it will be about an acre and a half.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Is it inclusive of the proposed High School premises?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—I have already informed the House that it makes no difference whether it is going to be a High School or a Lower Secondary School as it stands now, but for the requirements of the school about 1½ acres of land will have to be acquired.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—What is the value of the present High School buildings attached to the Maharaja's College?

Mr. V.K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I have calculated that on the area basis and it comes to Rs. 50,000.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Do you require the same accommodation when you construct a new building for the school? Will the expenses be more or less if a High School is to be constructed? I find only Rs. 30,000 in case the College is not to be shifted.

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Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The idea is that the present Lower Secondary School may be raised. It was constructed originally to permit of that raising. And after this raising I understand that the High School classes also can be accommodated. The cost of that will be about Rs. 30,000.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Did the Government appoint a committee to inquire into the question of the necessity of a First Grade College in the State?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I know who were all the members of that committee?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Sir, I cannot tell from memory.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Were Messrs. Rao Sahib C. Mathai, V. R. Venketeswara Ayyar, T. K. Krishna Menon, S. K. Subramania Ayyar, C. Achyuta Menon and C. Anthapai members of that committee?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—I can offer no answer in view of my first answer.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Will the Government be pleased to place a copy of the report on the table?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Which report?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—The First Grade College Committee Report so that we may make use of it during discussion.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—May I place it now, Sir?

President.—Yes.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I find from the Gazette Notification on order C. No. 758 of 1106 dated 22nd July 1931 that the lump sum of 17 lakhs provided for the Ramavarmapuram Scheme might turn out to be an under estimate and that the amount may come up to 20 lakhs. May I know from the Hon'ble Member for Engineering whether the three lakhs of rupees would be necessary for meeting the deficiencies or deficits that may occur in providing works that have already been undertaken or proposed to be undertaken or is that a provision for constructing buildings or other things which would be proposed subsequent to the construction of the College?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—17 lakhs of rupees have been proposed for the works which are referrrd to in that list. In a question like this, we are not, so far as my department is concerned, the final judges to decide whether these requirements are sufficient or more or less. The Government have ordered that the requirements should be investigated by the University Syndicate and it was not known whether they might suggest some more works. In that case the expenditure may

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go up to 20 lakhs, *i. e.* in case the University Syndicate suggest works in addition to those given in the list appended.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I take it that the 17 lakhs proposed will be sufficient to do the works provided in the list in Appendix II to some of the questions answered on Thursday and the three lakhs you want is for doing any of these works or other works suggested by the University or to be suggested hereafter?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Yes.

Mr. Joseph Petta.—On a point of order. May I ask what reason the Hon'ble Member had to state that it might be an under estimate?

President.—You cannot ask questions now. He had already given notice and wanted information for the purpose of debate. The Hon'ble Member for Adur has not given notice.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, there are three cut motions on this point and we have come to an understanding, I mean the movers of these three cut motions, and we have agreed among ourselves that the Hon'ble Member for Trichur will lead the discussion. I therefore don't propose to move my motion on this subject. I wish to speak when the Hon'ble Member for Trichur moves his motion.

Hence the motion was cnsidered withdrawn.

Motion No. 13.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—I don't move my motion.

Hence the following motion was considered withdrawn:

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,50,000 for Maharaja's College extension works, Ernakulam.*

Motion No. 14.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—*To omit the allotment of Rs 2,50,000 for Maharaja's College extension works, Ernakulam.*

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—Mr. President Sir, I beg to move for the total omission of Rs. 2,50,000 in the Public Works Demand, relating to the Maharaja's College extension scheme for land acquisition and new construction. I am well aware of the importance of the subject and the great interest the public of Cochin take in this matter, as is sufficiently seen in the extraordinary gathering in this House to-day. The subject lies in a very narrow compass. The question of locating a First Grade College in the State was settled upon. It was settled upon as a result of half a dozen year's considerations and deliberations, that the college should be shifted to Anappara, renamed as Ramavarmapuram. And the proposal was accepted by all intelligent people in the Cochin State,.....

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Mr. A. Sankara Menon.—Question.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—by cultured men elsewhere, and approved of by the University. It had the approval of two successive Diwans, eminent Diwans of the State, and it was passed in a Resolution of the Legislative Council of Cochin. But it so transpired that under the cover of a Motion relating to the location of a technological institute at Ramavarmapuram, the main issue was side tracked. An evenly balanced poll was taken in this House in connection with the Resolution which I shall presently read and that was in the Vrischigam Session 1106. The Resolution is reported at page 399, Vol. IV, Part V of the Council Proceedings:

"Mr. Thomas Manjuran: The Resolution runs thus:— 'This Council recommends to the Government of Cochin that the proposed College at Ramavarmapuram be converted into a technological institution and that the erecting of the same be spread over a period of at least ten years'".

To my mind, it seems extraordinary that upon this Resolution, the main point should have been lost sight of, and the members asked to give their opinion as to the desirability or otherwise of the well settled fact of shifting the college at Ernakulam to Ramavarmapuram. Of course we had the new Diwan as President who assumed office only in Kanni. It was quite proper and may I add that I am struck with the remarkable sagacity and tact displayed by the President, that he gave his vote against the Motion, upholding the traditions of constitutional government. In the result the Motion was lost. (*Hear, hear*).

It gives me very great pleasure to see the frank and open attitude taken by the Diwan as Head of the Executive, in suggesting that a Committee might be nominated to consider the matter. I would, in passing, refer to the Proceedings on the subject and point out that the statement contained in para 4 of the Governmental Order, is not correct. 'Though the subject matter of the transfer of the college was often times raised in the Legislative Council, the latter had not pronounced any definite opinion in the matter until Vrischigam 1106. A Resolution was moved in the Council opposing the transfer". There was absolutely no such Resolution at all. On the other hand, I shall be able to show from the genesis of this idea and from the subsequent history of it in the House that the Resolution was to the effect that the College should be shifted from Ernakulam to Ramavarmapuram. It was plainly stated, that shifting meant change from Ernakulam to Ramavarmapuram. Vide Vol. III, Part 2, page 757.

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President.—Shifting means—another place. In the place where the college originally was, there will be no college.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—It passes my comprehension, why this resolution should have been so misunderstood, why the main issue should have been side-tracked, and the Council called upon to vote upon the shifting question at all, when it does not at all arise from the Resolution. The matter is one of great moment, and therefore, I may probably have to ask the indulgence of the Chair in allowing me to exceed my time limit by a few minutes.

I propose to deal with the subject on four main heads:—(1) The genesis of the scheme, (2) the deliberations over this matter, (3) the Government decision upon this question and (4) the Resolution passed upon it by the Council. Secondly we shall consider the necessity for observing the principles of constitutional government and see whether there is either justification or necessity for departing from the policy of consistency and continuity. And thirdly we will consider the question whether even if it is liable to be reconsidered, there are any sufficient grounds either from the financial aspect or from the minor one of the so-called sentiment and tradition, the sentiment that has been so much dealt with in the discussions of the Council of Vrischigam 1106.

Sir, the very idea of starting a First Grade College was entertained on account of the difficulties experienced by our students, who passed the Intermediate examinations, in getting admission into Colleges elsewhere. Till then, the broader outlook prevailed, that education, at least higher education, ought to be obtained in a place where there were greater facilities of gaining knowledge. That was the accepted view. It was only when this facility was denied to our students, that the idea of starting a First Grade College in Cochin ever entered the minds of our people. Now upon that point, a Committee was asked to report, and that report the Director has just placed on the table. The report formulated a scheme for a First Grade College in Cochin. That was a report submitted in 1924 by a Committee of very eminent educationists, and they did so after recording evidence and statements from a number of distinguished educationists. I have no time to read the whole of it. But I shall refer to some pertinent passages wherein they say that the establishment of a First Grade College is essential in the State, that a good Government First Grade College has become an urgent necessity and steps should be taken forthwith for its establishment. The conclusions are summarised as follows:—"The College should be mainly residential and should be located in a central suitable locality, preferably Anappara. The College should

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provide for the teaching of all the subjects prescribed by the University for the Intermediate and B A. Pass courses'. 'The B. A. Classes may provisionally be started at Ernakulam from the next academic year, pending the construction of permanent buildings elsewhere" and so on.

Now at that time the only other two Colleges that had to be reckoned with were the St. Thomas' College, Trichur, and the women's St. Teresa's College here. The Women's College remains unaffected by either scheme. So far as the St. Thomas' College at Trichur is concerned, I should not be understood to mean that I want to prejudice the interests of it in any way. I distinctly want the House to understand that I do not want to put the motion upon any sentiments, either of local prejudice or of parochial patriotism. I would ask the indulgence of this House to consider this question as one of all State importance, irrespective even of the wishes of the constituencies. So far as the Ernakulam College is concerned, permit me to say that I myself am an old student of the College and yield to none into my love of the Alma Mater. So far as the St. Thomas' College is concerned, the House will pardon me when I make a personal reference. But for my interference, the St. Thomas' College would not have been started at all. His Lordship Dr. Menacherry, of respected memory, once put a question to me "Well, Mr. Puduval, should we not look ahead? We must raise our Institution, into a First Grade College." I told His Lordship that it would be a very good idea. His Lordship then remarked "I have got only a ten rupee note with me. How to find funds"? We put our heads together, I approached the then Diwan, and he was pleased to sanction the conduct of a big raffle and it was out of the proceeds of that raffle that the St. Thomas' College came into being. So that in regard to any remarks that I may make here, it may be distinctly borne in mind that I hold the St. Thomas' College dear to my heart.

I want to remind Hon'ble Members of the House, of their duties and responsibilities as laid down by the famous Parliamentarian Edmund Burke.

In his speech at Bristol to the constituents he said.— "Parliament is not a *Congress* of Ambassadors from different and hostile interests; which interests each must maintain, as an agent and advocate, against other agents and advocates; but Parliament is a *deliberative* assembly of *one* nation, with *one* interest, that of the whole; where, not local purposes, not local prejudices ought to guide, but the general good resulting from the general reason of the whole. You choose a Member indeed'. (Mr. Burke was the Member for Bristol') But when you have

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chosen him, he is not a Member of Bristol, but he is a Member of *Parliament*. If the local constituent should have an interest or should form an hasty opinion, evidently opposite to the real good of the rest of the community, the Member for that place ought to be as far, as any other, from any endeavour to give it effect. I beg pardon for saying so much on this subject". That is to say, each and every Member of the House will be guided by the supreme principle of the good of the State, irrespective of the desire of the constituency from which he hails. "If Government were a matter of will upon any side, yours, without question, ought to be superior." That was an instance in which Mr. Burke over-rode the views of his constituency. During that election Burke never canvassed, and in spite of it they returned him. "But Government and legislation are matters of reason and judgment and not of inclination and what sort of reason is that in which the determination precedes the discussion; in which one set of men, deliberate and another decide; and where those who form the conclusion are perhaps 300 miles distant from those who hear the arguments".

Now, therefore, Hon'ble Members, I most humbly request you to look at this question as one affecting the Cochin State as a whole, and not in reference to individual interest, prejudice or convenience. Before I leave this report of the Committee, I have to read a few passages more. In the St. Thomas' College, of all the present senior Professors Rev. Father John Palocaren was the only member on the staff then and the committee took his opinion and he was in favour of the college being located at Ramavarmapuram. At page 7 of the report, we find:—

"The authorities" says Rev. Father Palocaren "need not have any illusion, as to the consequences of starting the Government College *provisionally* at Ernakulam—that *it will become a fixture there*. Locating the College at Ernakulam provisionally or permanently may have some immediate advantages, but all must agree that *in the long run it will prove to be a short-sighted policy*." "As representing a third set of opinion, we may quote Rev. Mr. Dixon and Mr. Justice Narayana Menon. 'I should heartily endorse the proposal' says the former, 'to open the B.A. Classes at Ernakulam without delay, it being fully understood from the outset *that they would be located there only temporarily*'. The latter says '*Ernakulam will not do for the establishment of a permanent model First Grade College*. I cannot however find any serious objection to the temporary accommodation of it here until the time for its transfer to its permanent habitation". In this connection, I would also, with your indulgence, refer to the opinion of

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Dr. John Mathai, a veteran educationist, "Ernakulam, in my opinion, is an unsuitable place for a First Grade College. It is congested and less healthy. I see no great objection to leaving the Ernakulam College as the main feeder of a new First Grade College at Trichur. It is in my opinion out of the question for a new college to be started in one place, with the deliberate object of being moved to another place, within two or three years. On both administrative and educational grounds I will refuse to entertain such an idea". He was not even for establishing temporary B. A. classes at Ernakulam. It was decided to open B. A. classes temporarily, and in the report of the Golden Jubilee number of the Ernakulam College Magazine, we find a very valuable indication of what was settled then, and what was meant to be done. I have no time to go into these in details. I shall leave all these reference books here. The Diwan President distinctly says, "The Committee's views were distinctly to open a well-equipped First Grade College at Trichur which has ever since the time of Parasurama been the centre of Brahminical and Sanskrit Education in Malabar, is centrally situated, is healthy, is cheap, and has enough waste lands in the vicinity to start any concern, while Ernakulam is already highly congested, is not quite healthy and is threatened to be swallowed up by the introduction of one of the biggest harbour schemes in India. To remove, however, the immediate strain which our State students are put to in getting admission into the B. A. classes outside the State, it has been suggested that such classes should be opened at once in our Ernakulam College *as a temporary measure*'. And then again, follows this very significant sentence. "His Highness' Government has accepted this suggestion"—to open the B. A. classes *as a temporary measure*—"and addressed the Madras University accordingly".

We find classes, temporary classes, opened in Ernakulam and then the University has been pressing for the permanent location of the First Grade College. The University accepted the idea of shifting the College to Ramavarmapuram. I may also point out that the alteration of the name itself, was suggested by the College Committee: "Ramavarmapuram appears to us to be an appropriate name".

Mr. S. K. Subramanya Ayyar happens to be a common factor, both in this report and in the report upon which Government passed the present proceedings. He seems to have grown wiser, in spite of his approaching superannuation. (*Laughter.*) Now, Hon'ble Members will be pleased to see how we have progressed. Everybody was in favour of the scheme, work was progressing and in spite of five long years, there was absolutely

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no protest from any quarter whatever. In the Legislative Council Proceedings as reported in Vol. III, we find reference to this matter at pp. 757, 762, 763 and 764.

"Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—That question has not been decided by Government. You remember, Sir, we are now considering another big question of the technological institute and I think at the foundation laying ceremony we stated that that was another educational question. So far as matters stand now and consequent on the development of the Harbour, it is perhaps very likely that the development of such an institution would take place near the Harbour and in case that materialises it will be of great service to the people (*Hear, hear*). That is a very big question, that is engaging the attention of the Government". That also was in relation to some Motion whether a technological institute was to be established here. "A Technological Institute is really a post graduate institution. The Madras University is seriously considering this. They have already started technical subjects as part of University instruction. In certain Colleges, they have already subjects like Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering. It is contemplated to introduce other subjects as part of real University education. If our State develops on that line we must have a suitable place and it will be in Ernakulam in view of the development of Harbour." He thought Ernakulam would do well for a Technological College.

Then on another page:—

"Now when we have a First Grade College, can we spare this 15 lakhs for putting up that garden city institution till we have sufficient money"? That was the question that was put by Mr. Thomas Manjuran. "Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai:—Whether the condition of the College is satisfactory or not—that is the question. We are proceeding on the advice of the University Commission." Then on page 762:—"Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai:—*The College is going to be shifted to Ramavarmapuram, according to the recommendations of the University Commission and the Committee appointed by Government. It is as clear as day light* (*Hear, hear.*) I do not understand the meaning of our discussing a question that has *already been settled.*" It has become a settled fact by Medam 1105 M. E.

I shall pass on, my time being very limited. In the proceedings as reported in Vol. III, 20th Medam 1105, pp. 1114:—Mr. Thomas Manjuran, as Member for Trippunittura, tabled the following resolution relating to the transfer of the Maharaja's College, but for reasons best known to him, that Motion was never moved. We read:— "As Mr. Thomas Manjuran

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was absent the following resolution was considered withdrawn:—This Council humbly recommends that a committee of this House consisting of three officials and six non-officials be elected and asked to go into the whole question of transfer of the Maharaja's College, Ernakulam, to Anappara and consider the matter from every point of view and make recommendations and suggestions covering the whole question and that the Government may keep the proposal of transfer in abeyance till the report of that Committee is submitted." That was never moved.

Now we come to distinct landmarks in regard to this scheme. In the Council Proceedings 17th Karkadagam 1105, Vol. III, Part VI, page 1155 in the remarkable speech of the Diwan President:—"The Government have as usual been making liberal grants in matters relating to water-supply, up-lift of the depressed, sanitation, conservancy and education. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided for the construction of buildings for the Maharaja's College at Ramavarmapuram. The provision of Rs. 3 lakhs made in 1105 has not been fully utilised and whatever is left unspent will be voted for as an additional grant for the purpose of the Maharaja's College. I may point out as I did last year, that no amount out of this large provision will be diverted for any other purpose and the aim of the Government is to effect *the shifting of the Maharaja's College to Ramavarmapuram at the earliest possible date.* Now that the scheme of shifting has once for all been settled and that the construction of necessary buildings has been started, there is not any likelihood of the further works being delayed, and, by providing the balance of the amount required in the budget of 1107, all the requisite buildings would be completed, and the location of the Maharaja's College at Ramavarmapuram will, I hope, be an accomplished fact in 1108." And, but for this unnecessary intrusion upon the time of the Council, that took place at the Vrischigam Session, matters would have advanced considerably in that line.

I will pass on to the report of the Proceedings of 20th Karkadagam 1105. pp. 1304. "Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai:—As I said before, if the accumulated savings of 90 lakhs are intended for definite and useful purposes there is nothing wrong in the hoarding. Then it was said that this regime was bereft of all schemes. Are there not schemes connected with my Department? Take the College that is going to be at Ramavarmapuram. I think we have launched a productive scheme which is going to promote the welfare of our State more than other ordinary schemes. It is an institution which is going to train the future citizens of our State. The return that you are going to

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get out of that is not in the shape of Rs. as. ps., but it will make the next generation better trained physically, better trained mentally and better equipped with social and moral qualities. We are going to have a big residential College. So that if there is really any productive scheme that the Cochin Government within recent time has launched, productive of the future good of the citizens of the State, I think, I am quite justified in saying that it is the *scheme of a residential institution of the kind we are going to establish at Ramavarmapuram* (*Hear, hear*). I have no doubt that when we quit this scene of our legislative activity and our sons take our place they would conduct themselves with more culture, with a much greater sense of propriety, and with a much greater sense of values than we poor creatures have been doing all these years." Mr. Matthai once a Professor knew well the mentality of his students, some of whom were members of this Councill (*Laughter*).

I come again to the report of 28th Karkadagam 1105, pp. 1626 and 1627. At 1626:—"Then even as regards this much debated question of a Residential College at Ramavarmapuram, even in that is contained an attempt to solve this question of providing technical instruction. For as you know, our idea is to open later on an Agricultural Institution of University Standard. It would be possible to utilise the services of our Science Professors for giving scientific instruction to the students of the Agricultural College, and we are thinking of linking up Ramavarmapuram with the Central Farm at Ollukkara for the purpose of practical instruction in Agriculture, so that even this is not entirely an acadamic enterprise. It has got a technical side. Then another part of our scheme is the location of the Training Institution for teachers at Ramavarmapuram. Our Training Institution is now situated in a very congested part of Trichur where the necessary developments are not possible. We are going to shift that Training Institution to Ramavarmapuram, and then it would be possible to train our teachers, the great bulk of whom come from villages, on really rural lines so that when they go back to the villages they should be in a position to suit their teaching to the conditions of the villages where they work. There is a method of teaching now coming into prominence known as the project method. The idea is to teach children by getting them to do things for themselves. Children are not merely to listen to the teacher's instruction and be stuffed with book knowledge, but they are to be taught by being made to do things for themselves. This is a method which originated in America, and we know in certain parts of India it is being tried with eminent success. The

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place where new methods have to be inculcated is our Training Institution and unless we have plenty of land, such a thing would not be possible. The main idea is therefore to provide facilities for the training of our teachers on rural lines."

These documents indubitably prove what was in the mind of Government, and what has already become a settled fact. As against this, there was this motion with regard to the question of the location of a Technological Institute, which has assumed the distorted shape of the advisability of the transfer of the college from Ernakulam to Ramavarmapuram!! Upon constitutional principles, upon ordinary rules of States Administration, I would point out, that the procedure was wrong. I would most emphatically protest against this sort of shilly-shallying with settled facts. And what are we confronted with? We are told that Ramavarmapuram, which was originally Anappara, may be availed of for a Training College, as if the habitation unfit for college students, might be very good for a Training College!

We find it suggested that Anappara, is a feverish place, an unhealthy place, and it is close to the forests. The person responsible for the suggestion, appears to have been carried away by the name "ANAPPARA". Of course "Ana" means an elephant and 'Pāra', a rock, and presumably Anappara must be a forest tract, and malarial to boot! How ludicrous!

Apart from the name Anappara, the locality is one of the healthiest, in Trichur. It is near to Villedam, a place from which the Hon'ble Member for Education hails. He ought to know well that it is a very healthy locality. It is a place where very respectable families of Christians, Hindus and Ezhuvas reside.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I deny that.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—Very well. The Hon'ble Member for Education knows that. Probably the denial is with regard to the expression "respectable" which is a relative term. (*Laughter*) We will now pass on, to 'the traditions of the College'. What are the traditions of this college. I have referred to the speeches in the Diamond Jubilee number of the College Magazine. It is distinctly stated by Mr. Narayana Menon, the Diwan-President, who was one of Mr. Sealy's students, that Mr. Sealy never dreamt that his English School would ever become a First Grade College. The traditions of this college all hover round the institution as a High School and as a Second Grade College, and not as a First Grade College. The B. A. classes were opened as a purely temporary measure just to bide time, till Ramavarmapuram got ready. In this connection I would submit that so far as the Cochin State is

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concerned, ancient traditions, educational traditions, hover round only three places. The House will pardon me in making a personal reference. During my Northern India tour, half a dozen years ago I had occasion to meet many eminent educationists in Calcutta, Gaya and Benares. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, asked me how Kot.lingapuram, how Trichur, how Kumbalom were getting on, but that scholar never asked me anything about Ernakulam and Trippunittura. The same question was put to me by Babu Baghavan Das. He is a profound Sanskrit scholar conversant with the present and old literature and he too is a veteran educationist. The third place of cultural fame is Kumbalom, which contained the Udayathumgeswaram Panditha Sabha (ഉദയത്തുംഗേശ്വരം പണ്ഡിതസഭ.) Cranganur is not suitable and Kumbalom is no good for locating the proposed college.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Why not good?

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—I do not think it necessary to answer that question, as it is beside the point of discussion. There are no traditions, absolutely no ancient traditions, to be taken into account, so far as Ernakulam is concerned, but Trichur has been a place of venerable and hoary ancient traditions, in regard to Sanskrit studies, Vedic studies etc,

Mr. C. A Ouseph. - At Anappara.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—I will try to answer that, in the words of Dr. Hogg of the Madras Christian College, the greatest educationist now living in the Madras Presidency. "Now the circumstances which have necessitated the shifting of the Christian College to Thambaram, a distance of 16 miles away, are more or less the same as obtain here. An old student seems to have protested against it. In his reply to the toast of the College on 31st December 1929. Dr. Hogg answers as follows—I shall lay the book on the table of the House.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—It has already been circulated.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—May be. The noise and din in Madras, and the health of the students, the need for plenty of space for sports and play fields and lastly the growing needs of Education are the causes. Whether the old traditions would be annihilated, by the shifting is dealt with at page 7:—

"Do you think that William Miller who coming out to Madras at a time when the institution had suffered decline, dreamed such bold dreams and carried them to a wonderful degree of realisation? Do you think that he would have preferred to let the College whither away on its present site rather than face the undeniable risks of its transplantation. A college is not bricks and mortar. A college is a life, a spirit, a community of souls linked together in endeavour and

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achievement. And we can remain in the same old College not by cravenly staying where we are and submitting to an inglorious decline, but only by showing that we possess the old brave and wise venturesomeness of John Anderson and William Miller. Is our College on the Thambaram site going to be a baby college" uninspired by glorious traditions? Or is it going to be the veritable old Madras Christian College itself transfigured springing like the butterfly in a more spacious winged life? Which of these it is going to be, depends upon us, for the College is not bricks and mortar but a spirit and a life. And we trust God to keep alive in us, the 'Old Boys' and the staff and students, that spirit and that life. For, to go forward is the plain call of duty; and so long as God reigns, he who bravely answers duty's call will ever find the path made plain before him".

Where is this Ramavarmapuram after all? I wish the Hon'ble Members of this House to understand that Trichurians are not in any way benefited more than other people living, say, in Vadakkancheri, Shoranur and other places. It is two miles away from the city, so that Trichurians are not particularly benefited. (*Hear, hear*). With the advent of the Broad-gauge Railway, distance would be a matter of very little consideration. The College was started here only provisionally. Those of us here who are the old students of the College, know that our students had to go to Trichinopoly, Madras or Trivandrum for the B.A. course. Is it too much to ask your students to go as far as Ramavarmapuram for their First Grade College course? Surely higher education is not meant to be imparted at the door of the students. The Ernakulamite says, 'let me have a First Grade College at my door.' Why should not students of other parts make the same demand? Above all, there is the main idea of making Ramavarmapuram the centre of a Pan-Kerala University. Probably that idea may bear fruit in the near future. Now, therefore, these are the main considerations that necessitated and justified the removal of this College from Ernakulam to Ramavarmapuram. This question has become a settled fact. Government orders have been passed upon it. The question is whether there is any necessity to change. What are the grounds put forward? So far as questions of health and accommodation are concerned, there cannot be any two opinions upon this matter. Barring the remarks made by one of the Members, all other Members who spoke on the previous occasion, and the Member for Education agree with me. Ramavarmapuram would be a much better and more ideal place than Ernakulam. Government's scheme is to co-ordinate the Colleges, and the St. Thomas

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College too could shift to Ramavarmapuram. Government has offered the necessary site free.

Let me also point out that the questions referred to the Government Committee are all inter-related, and the incomplete and piecemeal suggestions made in their report do not deserve serious consideration.

The only question remaining is the finance problem and that is trumpeted as the bugbear. The Committee is helplessly mistaken in its views. What does the Committee say? The Committee says that they would be satisfied with 11 lakhs, for the present. They say in the report (at page 977 of the Gazette) that 'the Committee has not recommended extension on this scale, not because land is not available, but because in its opinion the requirements of higher education do not at present require such elaborate arrangements or justify such enormous expenditure". Surely the Government must be able to forge ahead, to look into the future as far as they could see. To be satisfied with 11 lakhs at present, and to ask for more, a dozen or 20 years hence for further extension—that is not the way to look at it. May I be permitted to refer a very pertinent instance during the time of that illustrious Diwan, Mr. Sankunni Menon, the only Diwan who had the good fortune to earn the distinguished title of C. I. E.? With regard to the construction of the Shoranur bridge, the then Chief Engineer suggested two plans, one on a smaller scale costing a moderate amount and another on a larger scale costing much more. I had the pleasure and good-fortune to read about it in one of the journals written by Diwan Sankunni Menon in which he characterised the Chief Engineer as a fool who could not look ahead, for the advent of the Train was not far distant. The Diwan accepted the plan in the larger scale. The bridge was put up,—the identical bridge that we see there now. The whole construction has survived these 53 years. The farsighted policy of that capable Diwan, whose nephew, Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon, happens to be in the Committee of 1924, is what we should follow. In a State like Cochin, where we have not plenty of money to trifle with, we must be very prudent in the application of our funds. I say it is not a reasonable suggestion to be satisfied with 11 lakhs for the present and to leave the future to take care of itself. I shall be able to show that the Ramavarmapuram scheme would be decidedly to our advantage from the financial point of view as well. Both the Committee and the Government seem to forget the fact, that the 17 lakhs of rupees provided for Ramavarmapuram, include the whole cost of the Residential College, on the extravagant scale of items noted on

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page 10 of this paper (Questions and Answers) presented to this House yesterday in answer to the interpellations. This is the whole cost, upon that extravagant scale, calculated, to accommodate 500 students, 400 boys and 100 girls. But what is the scheme of the new Committee? The new Committee proposes to accommodate only 360 students in the residential quarters. If we wanted provision for 360 students alone at Ramavarmapuram, then of this 17 lakhs about one-fifth of the amount, could be reduced. The Chief Engineer prepared a plan according to the requirements suggested to him. If at Ramavarmapuram we wanted only accommodation for 360 students, on the modest scale of amenities proposed for Ernakulam, the amount of expenditure would be considerably less. It will not exceed 12 lakhs in all.

It may be noted that the amount of 1 lakh for water-supply is absolutely unnecessary. Dearth of water is put forward as a great objection. Hon'ble Members will be pleased to realise that water scarcity occurs only in the months of Meenam and Medam. In those months, all the Colleges would be enjoying the midsummer recess. Should water be sent to the homes of the students wherever they happen to be? There is no lack of water in Villedom, a mile from Ramavarmapuram, where you can get an unlimited quantity of water. Even taking the worst view, pipes will have to be laid, that is all. The supply of water to Trichur, aggregating to 50 thousand gallons per day, has cost you only 50 thousand rupees. And if the Government be so advised, water can be taken from there to the Central Jail as well to satisfy their demands, acceding to the repeated requests made to the Durbar by the Jail authorities. Apart from that, I would strongly urge that the water problem is a ruse; it is an imaginary objection, a put up device. (*Hear, hear*). If we would omit all these luxuries the cost will dwindle down considerably. If the Chief Engineer be asked to prepare an estimate not upon the luxurious scale provided for in the requisition made to him, but upon the modest estimate, for Ernakulam, then the figure will not come to more than 10 or 11 lakhs for the 360 students who are proposed to be accommodated. The college and the buildings, and the electric installation at Ernakulam are not separately valued. The 11 lakhs suggested by the Committee is an under-estimate. Land value at 75 rupees a cent is a low estimate. Nobody would be willing or prepared to sell his lands in the locality at 75 rupees per cent. The cost of the buildings to be paid for is also ridiculously low Above all, it should not be forgotten that the cost of reclamation and the cost of putting structures, as prepared by non-experts cannot be accurate. What was the objection to ask an expert to go into

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the figures and prepare an accurate estimate? There has been much delay in the submission of this report. That has not been done. Even from a layman's point of view this estimate of 11 lakhs is much too low. And what do you say about the 5 lakhs here, the investment upon the college and other buildings? 11 plus 5 would make 16. I say, for 360 students we shall be able to provide at Ramavarmapuram ample accommodation on the non-luxurious scale provided for here for less than 12 lakhs, are all told (*Hear, hear*). I make this statement with great confidence, because I had an estimate prepared by a competent Engineer. But I do not want to press it upon that ground. Inasmuch as the matter is to be referred to Mr. Dann, the Town Planning Expert, it is no use saying that Ernakulam could manage with 11 lakhs, and that Ramavarmapuram would cost 17 lakhs. Mr. Dann may be requested to prepare the necessary estimates too. A change in the location of the College from Ramavarmapuram is absolutely uncalled for. It would be going against the wishes of the people, it would be going against the opinions of qualified educational men. What bias has Mr. Matthai, hailing from Travancore? He is not partial. He has independent views. Dr. John Matthai is absolutely unprejudiced in his views about Ramavarmapuram. The Rev. Fr. Palocaren is positive about the need for shifting to Trichur. The Members of the Madras University Commission wholly approved of it. Two Diwans approved of it. The Council resolution is clear and emphatic. Why should we, on the mere pretext of this motion for the location of a Technological Institute, forget all these opinions and decisions and show ourselves to be wanting in capacity to deal with questions of importance, affecting the good of the country?

Now, I have referred to the main points of this question. It will not be feasible to give expression to one's views in full within the limited time allotted to me. I shall conclude. Let us not stultify ourselves in the eyes of the public. Let us not go back upon settled facts. Let us not become the laughing-stock of the public. Let us not be found lacking in forward vision. Let us not belittle the import of past commitments—followed and confirmed by the deliberate change in the name of Anappara into Ramavarmapuram and in the laying of the foundation-stone in the name of our beloved Maharaja which is more important than the so-called traditions of the Ernakulam College. The good name of our beloved Maharajah is dear to us. We do not want to trifle with it. Let us not try to convert this House into a Toy Parliament. Let us not be penny-wise and pound-foolish. Let us not render ourselves liable to disaffiliation by any further delay. Let us adhere to the well-

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thought-out scheme of the Ramavarmapuram College which, according to the Committee's report of 1924 A. D. and according to the recommendations of the University Commission, are pregnant with great possibilities in the future.

With these few remarks, I beg the House to consider the matter impartially and in the best interests of the State, I hope Hon'ble Members will vote for my motion asking for an entire omission of this demand for 2 and a-half lakhs of rupees for the Maharaja's College Extension Scheme.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Sir, before I proceed, may I get a piece of information?

President.—What is it?

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—The Committee that has reported has stated that the cost of living at Ramavarmapuram would be higher than that at Ernakulam. Is that a fact? The Hon'ble mover for the reduction has not referred to it.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—Sir, this is not the time for answering questions. It is against principles.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—However, I take it that the cost at Ramavarmapuram is more than that at Ernakulam, because the Member who preceded me has not attempted to meet that point advanced by the Committee. On that presumption I proceed.

Sir, I oppose the motion. I am neither a traditionist nor an iconoclast. I am not guided by sentiment in these matters. These are politics and in politics sentiment has very little place. The world does not suffer for want of ideals. There are ideals and ideals. The difficulty lies in finding funds necessary for the attainment of the ideals. As the writer of a great Indian Epic has remarked, "the family should be saved at the sacrifice of an individual. The village should be saved at the sacrifice of a family. The town should be saved at the sacrifice of a village. And the country should be saved at the sacrifice of a town." That contains great lessons for the politician to bear in mind when he approaches matters involving large questions of policy. I am very glad to hear from the Hon'ble Member who preceded me that considerations of parochial patriotism are not going to taint the decision of this question. Let us take it that the country's good is our good and the object of this Council is the country's good.

The question of the college has loomed large lately in the political horizon of Cochin. If I were to be guided by sentiment in this matter, a magnificent pile of buildings in quite a magnificent setting, combinded with their hoary traditions extending to over half a century, buildings where venerable

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educationists like Sealy, Cruickshank, Davies and Koshi have trodden and taught, where distinguished men like Sundra Ayyar, Chandy, Varugis, Achyuta Menon, Ranganathan and a host of others have sat and learnt, must have their own charm for an alumnus like me. So also Anappara (now Ramavarmapuram) with incomparable surroundings, boundless scope for expansion and a salubrious climate, must have its special appeal to all those, hailing from Trichur and its neighbourhood, whose boyish wanderings may have carried them to Anappara and the Sankariah Park adjoining, now the Central Jail. These considerations should not weigh with one in coming to a conclusion upon this question. Nor should the fact that this matter received the approbation of this Council, directly or indirectly, at one stage of its career, be allowed to stand in the way of our giving a decision according to the fresh light that has been made available to us. In politics questions are never settled permanently, especially where they are not properly settled. (*Hear, hear*). We all know of the partition of Bengal. That was a settled fact for years. That was unsettled. Why go far? A group of buildings was constructed at this very Anappara to locate the Leper Asylum. The construction of those buildings was spread over a number of years. The Government had passed orders earmarking those buildings for the lepers. Subscriptions were sought for and received from far and near, to build the Sankariah Home for the untainted children of the lepers. But by a stroke of his pen, Rao Bahadur P. Narayana Menon struck the death-knell of the Anappara Leper Asylum. I understand that it was the intention of Sir (then Mr.) T. Vijaya Raghavachari, who had initiated the scheme, to get the Asylum opened by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, then at Madras, whose generous impulses had something to do with that charitable undertaking. After things had passed so far, we see the whole thing unsettled in a moment and, in that abrupt unsettlement, we see the beginnings of this new settlement. (*Hear, hear*).

This college venture has a history behind it. I remember a petition having been taken to me for signature to prevent the Leper Asylum being removed to Anappara from Venduruthi. I refused. Having had occasion to follow the course of events in regard to this matter, I shall, the President permitting, go into some detail about it.

As soon as Rao Bahadur P. Narayana Menon was appointed Diwan, that Honourable gentleman, who comes from a place called Villedom, very near Anappara,

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—Does he come from Villedom?

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Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I am sorry. He is related to the place by ties of marriage and he has very large interests there. As soon as he became Diwan, a petition was received by the Government of Cochin from a few people in Trichur. He did not refer the matter to any expert nor did he refer it to the then Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, Dr. Coombes. Before submission to the Diwan the petition seems to have been forwarded by the Municipal Chairman for the opinion of the then Civil Surgeon at Trichur, Dr. Puduval. Dr. Puduval did not give a definite opinion. He seems to have said that in the case of lepresy the medium of contagion had not yet been discovered but seeing that Trichur was a growing town it was inadvisable, in the interests of the town, to have the Leper Asylum at Anappara. The Legislative Council, in its very first Session, raised its protest against the unceremonious abandonment of the Asylum. My friend Mr. Salem, who was then representing the Jews in the Council and who had subscribed for the Sankariah Home, was the most vehement in the attack. In spite of all the protest, the Government did not think it necessary to refer the matter to an expert. But there was public opinion to reckon with. The Government did not want it to appear that the two or three lakhs they had spent at Anappara were all wasted. To satisfy the public the Government had to find some use for the buildings. And the Anappara College Scheme was conceived by a few gentlemen in the State and forced on the Government.

Sir, a reference was made by the mover to the Committee that was appointed to go into the question of the 1st Grade College. I am sorry to say that the Committee took very little evidence. They may have met distinguished educationists; but they have not consulted the people of Cochin.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—Probably the speaker.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Whether they did or did not consult the public of Cochin can be ascertained from the report that they had submitted. After all, they were mainly moved by the fact that there was then in existence at Anappara a group of buildings, which could be utilised for the 1st Grade College that they proposed to be established there. I understand that those buildings, 26 in number, are intended, under the present scheme, to house the menials. I am speaking subject to correction. But I also find from statements made in this House by responsible officers of the Government, that these buildings would accommodate, in the new venture, 200 students. It is, therefore, on a misunderstanding, that Members of this House and other persons have committed themselves to the scheme, which fortunlately has again come up before this Council.

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The Committee proceeded on very ambitious lines. They had in their mind the idea of an All-Kerala University. Their report is clear about it. They cherished the pious hope that we could bring at Anappara, now Ramavarmapuram, not a First Grade College, but a full-blown University. That idea got a rude shake when the Travancore Government refused to be a party to any such scheme. The idea of a University gone, the whole scheme loses the foundation on which it has been built. I daresay, neither this House nor the Government has at any time sanctioned the establishment of a University at Anappara.

I must say a word here in regard to what transpired in Travancore. The Government of Travancore appointed a Commission to report upon the proposed University for that State. I believe it was when Dr. John Matthai was here in that connection, that our First Grade College Committee got his views which have been referred to by the mover. I have very great respect for his opinion. But I wonder whether he is a tax-payer in Cochin.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—He pays tax.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I am very glad to be assured on that matter. I was saying that it was at about that time, when the University Commission in Travancore were taking evidence, that our First Grade College Committee was appointed. The idea of our Committee was that Travancore should be invited to co-operate for the establishment of a University at Trichur. But there was the Alwaye Union College, whose well-wishers desired to have the University at Alwaye. While Trichur wanted a Pan-Kerala University, Alwaye would be satisfied with the University of Travancore. And both wished that, if the University were a Pan-Kerala one, the Madras Government, as representing Malabar, would co-operate. As far as the Travancore Government was concerned, in view of the enormous outlay they had made at Trivandrum on educational institutions, they could not countenance any scheme fixing the University elsewhere than in their capital. And, for the Madras Government, their co-operation still rests in the womb of the Swaraj movement now going on in British India. The idea of a University, therefore, that was in the mind of our Committee is not within the domain of practical politics. So, if any scheme has been built up with the University as its central idea, that scheme must also be abandoned along with the idea of the University.

Sir, this question of the transfer of the college to Anappara has been referred to the College Council. Before referring to that Council's opinion, permit me to draw the attention of this

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House to a statement made in this House by Dr. A. R. Menon, one of the most vehement supporters of the Anappara scheme. He says:—"The best thing you can do is to get the opinion of those who are specialised in that branch and I shall prefer to take the opinion of the University Commission to that of my friend sitting here. Now what is the opinion of the College authorities? You cannot say the College authorities, the Professors who have grown grey in the service of that College, would prefer this shifting unless they fully realize the inadequacy of the present position of the College. You will not attribute that it is a spirit of vandalism that inspires them to demolish this noble edifice and transfer. Now the Professors and the Lecturers—I challenge any one who will disprove this statement—almost 90 per cent of them, are for shifting of this College..... *If the Professors are against it, I shall immediately withdraw and will not say a word for this College*". Mark the last sentence.

Sir, whatever this House has been made to understand, I can state, on authority, that all the Professors and Lecturers were against the shifting. I refer to the report submitted to the Government by the College Council after duly considering the report of the First Grade College Committee. The Council condemns, in the strongest terms possible, the removal of the College to Anappara. I understand the report is unanimous. That report is all the more important because that report was made before the Government had decided upon transfer. In spite of this unanimous opinion of the College authorities against transfer, the Government ordered that the First Grade College should go to Anappara. There is a report, afterwards, in 1929, after the Government's decision to transfer. The latter does not deal with the question of the suitability of Anappara for a First Grade College. The 2nd report only concerns itself with the provisions that would be necessary at Anappara, in view of the decision of the Government to transfer the College from Ernakulam to that place. Therefore, the report, which this House has to look to, to ascertain the view of the educationists that train up our children, is the report of 1924. Why even in the report of 1929 the College Council says:—

"In view of the sequestered character of the place selected by the Government for the location of the College i. e., Anappara, which is a sort of virgin forest about three or four miles from Trichur, it becomes necessary to Government to establish an educational colony". That was not what we set about. What Cochin set about was the establishment of a First Grade College and not an educational colony. We had a fully equipped Second

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Grade College,—perhaps one of the best in South India. To make it a First Grade College was the idea with which we started. Now where are we? We are on the establishment, in the "virgin forest" of Anappara, of an eduoational colony, making provision for all the students and all the Professors and all the menials to live there.

The question of transfer to Anappara has been considered in its various aspects by the College Council, in 1924. I need not dwell upon their report at length. I read out the most important portions of their report at question time yesterday. They were of opinion that a fully Residential College is unsuitable on account of the poverty of a major portion of the students attending Colleges and on account of religious and caste scruples and susceptibilities which cannot be quite ignored at the present day. They also adverted to the necessity of having a College at Ernakulam. In this the College Council is supported by Dr. John Mathai whose evidence the Member for Trichur has referred to. From the report of the First Grade College Committee Dr. Mathai is understood to have said that a Second Grade College might be at Ernakulam and might be a feeder to the First Grade College at Anappara. The attention of the Doctor does not seem to have been drawn to the scheme that is now before the House. Summing up the College Council says:—"To sum up, considerations of prestige, necessity, educational and other facilities (present and prospective), academic and cultural traditions, finance and feasibility, are all in favour of Ernakulam and must point unmistakably to the desirability of locating the College there only". Considering whether there was scope for expansion at Ernakulam the Council says:—"The Ernakulam College is not without sufficient scope for expansion, seeing that there are grounds in the vicinity of the College itself which can be conveniently acquired by the Government when necessity arises" And this is just what the majority report says. The Majority are of opinion that sufficient area and necessary buildings can be made available at Ernakulam at a lesser cost. The Harbour bogey also did not escape the notice of the College Council. After referring to the fact that most of the modern educational institutions, literary as well as technological, are located in the heart of busy industrial, commercial towns, for example, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Glasgow and New York, the Council proceeds to say, "The opening of the Harbour will only render it"—(the College)—"all the more necessary for Ernakulam with its greater importance, prestige and activity". As against this there is the idea of Ancient Hindu Universities

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which the First Grade College Committee adopted as the ideal I may just read a few sentences from their report:—

"Ancient Hindu Universities were ever built in scenes of natural beauty, surrounded by lovely gardens, fragrant with blossoms and shady with trees, surrounded by a high wall, with guarded gates. The site of an insignificant village may sometimes be selected because of its beauty. The influence of natural beauty on the development of the mind is little thought of nowa-days, when a civic University is founded in Birmingham, in Leeds, in Manchester."

Sir, may I say that it is not the type of University, held out by these gentlemen as the ideal, that we, of the modern day, require? We want a University, if we can possibly have it at some distant future, a University of the type of Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, etc. We do not want these Ancient Hindu Universities. They were meant to cater for the ancients. We are modern men. We live and move in the modern world. A University or College as contemplated by Manu or other ancients like him is of no use for our progeny. (*Hear, hear*).

I was showing that the College Council was aware of all aspects of the question that was referred to them, namely the establishment of a First Grade College, and they discussed thoroughly every aspect of that question. In approaching that question they had been made to understand that the buildings already there could lodge 200 students. They have stated so in their report. With all this handicap in favour of Anappara, the College Council reported that Anappara was unsuitable. They did not want such a vast extent of space as was available at Anappara. I shall quote them. "But with all respect we ask where is the necessity for such a vast extent of space in the case of a First Grade College..... May we ask the Committee to consider the extent of the area of grounds covered by such a model, full-blown, Honours College like the Madras Presidency College? If it were the intention of the Government to establish, not a First Grade College but a full-blown University with various faculties and departments, then we can understand the necessity for extensive grounds covering hundreds of acres, but certainly not in the case of a First Grade College." Similar is the view expressed in the majority report.

We find, Sir, from the provisions that are now made in regard to buildings, equipments and area at Anappara, that the requirements intended to be met are those of a University and not of a First Grade College. This idea of having 500 acres came along with the Pan-Kerala University idea of the First Grade College Committee. They were of opinion that 500 acres must

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be acquired and we are still on that 500 even though all hopes of having a University have been shattered.

Sir, I have referred at some length to the opinion of our educationists, the educationists in whose charge we leave our children and intend leaving them hereafter also. Those educationists have unanimously reported extension at Ernakulam. Now, Sir, it has been stated in this House that they have reported otherwise afterwards. Even if they have done so, I do not take them seriously. No change has happened in the educational world in Cochin or outside to justify such a change of opinion. May it not be, Sir, that the hopes that seem to have been held out to them, as judged by the lavish expenditure proposed to be incurred to meet their convenience and pleasure, or which they will have to pay little, and the luxuries which their students could enjoy, might have weighed with them in coming to a different conclusion. The Professors were all unwilling to move. But the Government decided that the College ought to be transferred to Anapara. The Professors are then asked to submit proposals. The report of 1929 is mainly taken up by proposals of the Professors as to what should be done at Anappara. I am glad to find those reluctant gentleman growing ambitions when they make suggestions. The suggestions are such that, to find funds for them a very good slice of Cochin will have to be parted with.

Sir, I am further strengthened in my opposition to the removal of the College from Ernakulam by the opinion of the students of the College. Last year the students held a parliamentary debate in which over 600 students attended and the question was discussed from every standpoint.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—Were you present?

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I was not. I can speak with some authority. What does the Hon'ble Member want, Sir?

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—It is an aside.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I need not reply to it. It is an unnecessary aside.

However the Parliament of our students met, the meeting was attended by Dr. A. R. Menon and other prominent members of this House, some of them took part in the debate and by a majority of 480 to 120 the students carried a motion against the removal of the College to Anappara.

Now, Sir, where are we? The Professors say in 1924 that they do not want a change. They say development is possible in Ernakulam. In the last year, 1105, the students said that they did not want to go. For whom, then, is this change, Sir?

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If it is not for the Professors, if it is not for the students, for whom is it? Is it for that small coterie which sat and deliberated and brought this Anappara College into existence? They may go there but not the students.

Sir, many of these matters were not before the House when this question came up in previous years. I admit that the question has come up before this House more than once. It came up, in a way, in 1100, and I may inform the House that I then said:—"Trichur is the central town of Cochin and the centre of the whole of Kerala. The idea being to develop the Cochin College into an 'All-Kerala University', Trichur is far more suited for the purpose than Ernakulam. Trichur is also healthier than Ernakulam". (*Hear, hear*).

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—You have grown wiser.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I will show how I have grown wiser. Even in the general discussion of the Budget for 1100, I opposed the suggestion to have a University for Cochin. This Council was made to understand that the scheme of the First Grade College would cost only 7 lakhs of rupees. Where are we now? We are at 20 lakhs. It might end in 50 lakhs. During the Budget Session of 1100, Mr. C. Achyuta Menon moved a reduction of Re. 1 from the grant for Collegiate Education, in order to call the attention of the Government to the Report of the College Committee and to elicit information regarding the action taken on that report. His speech on that occasion shows that the Report of the Committee, of which Mr. Achyuta Menon, I understand, was President, was really bottomed on the Pan-Kerala University, that was to be. I shall read a few lines from Mr. Achyuta Menon's speech, at page 704 of the Legislative Council Report for 1100. "This question must be considered, not merely from the point of view of an isolated college, but from the broader view-point of our future University. We know that the Madras University will, at no distant future, develop itself into a purely teaching and residential university, when its authorities will unceremoniously leave us to shift for ourselves. We have to keep this point clearly in view and begin to make adequate arrangements betimes to meet that contingency. In this connection, we must also take into account that friendly gesture shown to us by the Travancore University Committee. Not only are they prepared to welcome but they actually invite the co-operation, on equal terms, of Cochin and Malabar in establishing a Pan-Kerala University of the federal type, the three States having its own group of colleges with a common governing body which is formed by the federation of their respective representatives".

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On a subsequent motion by me to prevent large amounts being spent at Ernakulam on temporary arrangements for the College, in view of the fact that the College was to be transferred to Trichur as the neucleus of the Pan-Kerala University, I said what was a few moments back referred to by me. If we are going to have a University; as contemplated by the College Committee Report, I am still for having it at Trichur. But all ideas of having such a University have been abandoned. We are now only on the First Grade College.

I shall now come to the question of cost. I am referring to the reports of the Budget Session of 1104. I shall prove to the House that it was quite under a misunderstanding that the House voted the grant for expenditure at Anappara. At page 1996 we find a detailed statement of the approximate cost.

"Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I will give you an approximate idea. Residential accommodation for 400 students is proposed. That will cost about Rs. 2½ lakhs and then there are laboratories for Physics, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany. That will cost Rs. 80,000. Two lecture halls for English, History and Mathematics, which will cost about Rs. 80,000. A few lecture halls for Physics, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany will cost Rs. 38 thousand and Staff Quarters for five Professors, Rs. 25 thousand, to the Principal Rs. 10,000, Assistant Professors Rs. 42,000. Tutors also Rs. 42,000. Water supply and electric fittings Rs. one lakh and fifty thousand." Adding up, the total comes to 7 lakhs and 17 thousand. I will now refer to pages 2013 and 2014. From the discussion I understand that the House thought that the cost would be about 4½ lakhs.

"Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar:—Have you any idea whether that money will be sufficient and for how many years the work will be spread and the total financial commitments the Government will be put to? 4½ lakhs is absolutely nothing."

I see this figure 4½ lakhs often coming out in the course of the discussion. We see Mr. C. Matthai, the Director of Public Instruction, saying, "The Chief Engineer has not said that for all the requirements of the First Grade College 4½ lakhs would be sufficient. For certain necessary adjuncts another 1½ lakhs would be needed. So that, with 6 lakhs, or, leaving a margin of another lakh, with 7 lakhs, the minimum requirements of the First Grade College could be met. Then developments are possible, for example the Agricultural scheme which will come later on. Then there is the Training School, Trichur, which has to be shifted there. The necessity for shifting the Training School from Trichur is that, in the first place, there

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is no room for development at Trichur, and secondly, so many Public Offices are without buildings and are accommodated in rented houses."

Dr. A. R. Menon, who was then a Member of the Council, was wise enough to question the correctness of the figures. He vehemently suggested that the Government officers had been under-estimating. "What I wanted to point out is it seems to us, that you are underestimating, thinking that the Council will not vote. I say, be confident. We shall vote whatever it is. We want in the Cochin State an institution for more than 4 lakhs."

So that, Sir, I have made clear that when the matter was brought before this House, the House was made to understand that the scheme will cost somewhere about 4 lakhs to 7 lakhs. Seven lakhs certainly is not a big amount comparatively. The House then voted the grant. The Government had already passed orders behind the House for shifting the College to Anappara, and, with the support of a few Members could carry their scheme through. That is important. It is therefore that we see the motion of Mr. Kannan Nayar not being pressed to a division. The Government had already made up their mind. We are glad that the present Government is keeping an open mind.

Now, Sir, the questions to be considered are:—Are conditions such in Ernakulam that the transfer of the College is imperative? I say a case has not been made out for a change. Are the advantages in Anappara such that the transfer is highly desirable? I say that the College Council had given a fitting answer even in 1924. Can the State afford to stand the large expenditure which the scheme involves? I believe there are several other matters of still greater importance which have been shelved for want of funds.

I shall now come to a consideration of the cost to the student. Nobody will deny that the cost to the student at Anappara will be much more than it has been at Ernakulam.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—I do.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—In his speech the Hon'ble Member for Trichur did not refer to that at all. He analysed the report of the majority committee. The question of increased cost to the student referred to by the committee was left untouched. It is therefore that I sought for information when I began. But the Member then raised a point of order. The question of cost to the student is the main consideration on which the House ought to divide on this matter. Every man is not rich. The students who attend the College are not all rich. The

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majority of the students are drawn from the poorer classes. I may just refer to a line or two from the dissentient note of Mr. Aravindaksha Menon. "Poverty, I believe, is the aspect referred to. How far collegiate education should be made cheap and within easy access of the poor is a highly debated point. I think collegiate education should be under as ideal conditions as possible and not necessarily cheap." If the majority of the Members of this House are of opinion that collegiate education should not be made cheap but should be preserved as a luxury for the rich, as a monopoly for the rich, if they are of that opinion, let them vote for the motion now before the House. But if they are of opinion that the sons of the poor as well as the sons of the rich, must get equal opportunities for education and for culture, then I say that the House nught certainly to vote against the motion. That should be the main consideration which should weigh with the Members of this House in coming to a conclusion on this matter.

Sir, the College proposed at Anappara, with the huge expenditure which will have to be incurred thereon, cannot commend itself to any thinking person, in the face of several other activities even in the educational field, for which Government will have to find funds. Certainly funds will have to be provided, first, for pressing necessities at the cost of less pressing ones. It is my humble opinion that a First Grade College of the type contemplated at Anappara is not a pressing necessity for the people of Cohcin. There is no real demand from the people for such a First Grade College. We want our children to be educated in Medicine, in Engineering and in other professions. It is such education that we ought to provide. Either by giving subsidies to Colleges existing outside the State or by co-operating with other States or agencies, we ought to provide for our students education in those lines. Those lines are now closed to Cochin students. We do more harm than good by multiplying graduates in Arts.

I must, however, say a word in justification of those who have conceived the ambitious scheme at Anappara. Its possibilities are great and they blinded them to all other and important considerations, especially those of finance. I believe it would have been quite possible to build the College and associated buildings at Anappara to supplement those already in existence there, at the cost fixed by the Chief Engineer. But he seems to have been helpless. The "Virgin forests" of Anappara demand more than ordinary convenience and comfort and there were the College Professors whose reluctance to move might have induced them to make extravagant demands,

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which, the Government anxious and determined to move, had to provide for.

Sir, a word about your placing the matter once again before this House for giving it a further and final opportunity of discussing the project. In doing so, whatever the Member for Trichur might have said, you have acted most constitutionally. (*Hear, hear*). The House had not had occassion to consider all the aspects of this question, at any time, and, as I have shown, when the House went into it once, it did so quite under a misunderstanding. You have now placed all the facts before the House and you are now seeking its decision. Thereby, Sir, we are having a sort of Swaraj. In Swaraj, we must be able to decide our own affairs and you have now provided us the opportunity so to decide on this matter. Your action has justified the prayer made by a Member during the discussion of the budget in 1105. I read the words of Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar, then also Member for Nellayi. "God is great, and all that happens, happens for the best, and I hope you will all join with me in the prayer that better days will dawn for Cochinites, who all, unfortunately literally come under the expression 'Depressed Classes' and that the new Diwan, though he be an Englishman, will bring for us SWARAJ". (*Hear, hear*).

Mr. I. N. Menon.—At question time the Member for Anthikad wanted some information which I could not supply because of some "constitutional" issue being raised. That was with regard to the relative cost to the students in Ernakulam and in Trichur. The Committee had said that the cost in Ramavarmapuram would be greater and the reason also is mentioned there. A wholly or exclusively residential system has got to be compulsory. That is exactly the reason why even in the English Universities, Oxford and Cambridge, they have an affiliated non-Collegiate society. If you make them residential, it is bound to cost the students more and that is exactly what is meant by the Committee when it said that residence in Ramavarmapuram would be more expensive as that contemplates complete residence.

The House rose for lunch at 2 p. m. and met again at 3 p. m. with the President in the Chair.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, I want to say just a word or two regarding the position of the Government in this matter before further discussion is carried on. The fundamental aim of the Government in this matter is to remain absolutely neutral and leave the matter to the decision of the non-official side—whether the College should be at Ramavarmapuram or at Ernakulam. Government thought first that only a token

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cut will come on this question, and then their idea was to remain absolutely neutral at the time of the voting. But the token cut has not been moved at all and so we are on the total cut. Here I should say that it would be necessary to have funds, whether the College is going to be at Ernakulam or whether it is to be removed to Ramavarmapuram. Either way Government want this money and if therefore this motion for the total cut is to be insisted upon, the Government will be forced, so to say, to vote against it. Still to decide the habitat of the College Government will only be guided by the non-official voting. *i. e.* they will fully take into account the number of non-officials who voted for or against it in this House before the future site of the College is decided. If the non-official votes for this total cut exceed the non-officials against it then this amount would be used only at Ramavarmapuram. If on the other hand the non-officials against the cut motion exceed those for it, then the amount will be used only for Ernakulam. But the Government will all at the same be forced to vote against it, because they want the money any way. If on the other hand the mover of this cut motion makes it a token cut, then the Government will remain absolutely neutral in the matter of voting. Even if it be a total cut motion the result would be the same, but in actual practice they will have to register their votes against it, because they want the money. But at the same time I may make it absolutely clear beyond any doubt that it won't be used against the popular wish expressed in this House. It would be used at Ramavarmapuram or at Ernakulam according to the non-offical votes for or against it.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—The Regulation and the Rules do not provide for the conversion of a total cut motion into a token cut motion.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Many a time this has been done in this House and it has been the practice.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—May I know under what provision this can be done? I find no such provision anywhere. It is illegal.

President.—This morning I showed considerable latitude in point of time to two of the Hon'ble Members. Since we have to finish the business, I would fix the time for a Member to ten minutes.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I would at the very outset request the Chair to give me four or five minutes extra time.

President.—The difficulty is this. In that case everybody will ask for an extension of time.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, while I proceed, if the

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Chair at any time find that I am misusing my time, I may be asked to sit down.

President.—There is no question of misusing the time here. Everybody will ask for an extension of time and the business will not be finished.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I propose first to answer one or two points raised by the Hon'ble Member for Anthikad before I deal with the main question of the transfer of the Maharaja's College. I should have liked to answer all his points if I had time. I do not propose to answer him in the same way in which he had been aruging his case. It was most uncharitable on the part of that Hon'ble Member to cast personal aspersions against, and attributed personal motives to, a respectable gentleman especially when he is not here to defend himself. I could as well say that the whole speech of the Hon'ble Member for Anthikad was provoked by the personal grudge which he bears against Mr. Paruvakat Narayana Menon because that gentleman while he was the Diwan of Cochin, launched a prosecution against this Hon'ble Member for sedition in which the Hon'ble Member had to apologise.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I rise to a point of order. Is the Member entitled to cast aspersions ?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—But I am not going to say that and argue in that line.

President.—Order, order.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, the only point raised that merits our serious consideration by the Hon'ble Member for Anthikad is the question of the cost of living at Ramavarmapuram. He asserts vehemently that the cost of living of the students at Ramavarmapuram will be higher than that of Ernakulam and quotes as authority in support of his position some words from the majority report of that packed commitee. There is a fallacy in the argument advanced by these people. They all presume that the College at Ramavarmahpuram is going to be a completely residential one and that the students will be compelled to pay at a uniform rate every month. This presumption is not true. The Government have told us that it is only partially residential. So no student will be compelled to live there. Those who know anything of Trichur and its suberbs will admit that the cost of living there is cheaper than that of Ernakulam. The cost of rice and other articles of daily use are incomparably cheaper there. Look at the rates for food obtained in the hotels of Trichur and Ernakulam. It is always 25 per cent less at Trichur. The members of the committee have no idea of the

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cost of living at Trichur. Ramavarmapuram is after all only two miles from Trichur. It can be called the Namgunbhagam or Chepark of Trichur. To those who had been in Madras and who had been living four and five miles away from their Colleges, I need not say that this distance is practically nothing especially in these days of fast conveyances. Again even if it is going to be a purely residential one, there need be no apprehension on the score of expenses. Unlike Ernakulam you can have a large number of kitchens constructed with sufficient accommodation for say 10, 15 or 20 and allow the students to club themselves as they like and have their own cooking arrangements. You need give them only the necessary rooms and vessels. This is the system followed in all the latest hostels. It will give the poor students an opportunity to combine and regulate their expenses within their means. As the time at my disposal is very limited, I shall next pass on to the main question before us.

Sir, the question of the location of the Maharaja's College is one of the most momentous questions of the day. The future of the higher Education in the State depends not a little upon the decision of this question. It has, in the words of the Hon'ble Member for Education, generated not only light but also heat. But I may assure the House that it has not created any heat in me. What made me to take up the position that I take today is the result of a feeling that the present Diwan was not posted with all the real facts of the case and a sincere desire to appraise him with all of them and to leave the rest to his good sense, before it is too late. I think that the questions and answers on this subject have thrown a flood of light on it.

Sir, I acknowledge with gratitude the correction you have made in my speech during the general discussion of the Budget. I was extremely glad to hear of the assurance that the Government has not yet definitely committed itself to the position taken up by the majority of the Committee. But what is their position to-day? My worst apprehension about the attitude of the Government in this matter has been proved too true by the explanation of the Hon'ble Secretary to the Government a few minutes ago, regarding the attitude they are going to take towards this motion. Sir, let me tell the Government that the position they propose to take is utterly inconsistent with the assurance that you gave me the other day. If they are sincere in this matter, they must then consider themselves where they were before the appointment of the Committee itself. That is, they have committed themselves to the Ramavarmapuram Scheme and tha they are in honour and prestige bound to defend it by the vote of their members.

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Sir, let us consider the question dispassionately and let us therefore proceed upon admitted facts or facts which cannot be seriously disputed. Although the necessity of a First Grade College in Cochin is doubted by some, I think that we can take it for the purpose of this argument, that there is no going back upon the decision of the Government to have such a College in the State. The difficulty of securing admission for our students in the outside Colleges, the prevention of the flow of a very large amount on this account out of our State every year and the moral obligation of a progressive Government to provide higher Education are some of the reasons that existed and still exist for the conversion of a second grade College into a first grade one.

Sir, this College is intended for the whole of Cochin State. It must therefore be located in a Central place accessiole to all. It must aim at providing the maximum comfort and convenience for the largest number of persons with the minimum of expenses. The present day tendency is to locate University institutions sufficiently away from big cities, so as not to be affected by its distractions.. Even the Madras Christian College with such hoary traditions of about a century is going to be shifted to Thampbaram. The Pachaippa's College Anthorities have already constructed the hostels at Chetput and the College itself may be shifted there in a few years. The Engineering College at Madras have already been shifted to Guindy—a place far away from the Town.

It cannot also be disputed that the place that you select must be capable of expansion in future. From the revision of the Curriculum of Studies that has been effected by the Universities in recent years, one has every reason to anticipate that several subjects of agricultural, vocational and commercial value will gain in importance in the years to come and we should be prepared to make provision for them, if necessary, in the near future. Only pass courses have been provided for in the present proposals. "In four or five years" says the Maharaja's College Council report "it may become necessary to start Honour's courses in most subjects". The Government will be compelled by necessity are long to open these courses. The best students of the State are going elsewhere now, for Honour's course is absolutly necessary for competitive examinations. In matters like these an enlightened Government like ours must aim at the ideal which, though it might not be possible of attainment in the immediate present, must be possible of attainment in the near future.

There is one more fact which I think will not be seriously disputed. It is this. This House and the Government is now

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engaged only on the consideration of the question that of the two places proposed, Ernakulam and Ramavarmapuram, which is the better of the two? I think that it is too late to think of any other place in Cochin. I say this, because there seems to be a tendency to side-track or confuse the issues before us by suggesting other possible sites.

I next propose to consider the question, which is the better of the two places proposed, Ernakulam or Ramavarmapuram in the light of the facts stated by me above. I may at the outset assure this House that I am not at all deflected from my duty by either a proper ant-Ramavarmapuram phobia. And if we do not deliberately ignore the logic of facts I am sure the unanimous verdict of this House will be in favour of Ramavarmapuram. But I am afraid we are not going to have it to-day. Considerations other than those of the best interest of the State and its people seem to weigh with some of the Members and it is up to you, Sir, to look at this question in its true perspective and decide this momentous issue accordingly.

If you examine the case of Ramavarmapuram in the light of the facts stated above you will find that it satisfies all those conditions. It is situated in the most central part of the State. It is a magnificent site endowed by nature with limitless possibilities of expansion. It is so to say a compromise effected between the claims of the town and the country. It has all the advantages of the town with none of its disadvantages. In the words of the report of the Maharaja's College Council in 1929 (including the two signatories of the majority report of the College Extension Scheme, I mean, Messrs. S. K Subrahmania Ayyar and K. Narasimha Pai as distinct from the report of the *lecturers* of the Second Grade College in 192) "This project referring to Ramavarmapuram) contemplated by the Government is fraught with the limitless possibilities in the future and will be hailed with rejoicing by all those who are interested in *sound* Educational progress."

The two arguments that appealed to the present Government and induced them to appoint the picked Committee are (1) that it was unwise to undertake any costly scheme of higher Education having regard to the financial commitments of the State and (2) that a model College of Arts Education was not for the time being a necessity. (Vide answer to question 75 of this Session) I think that I can safely take it that neither the Government nor the advocates for the retention of the College at Ernakulam are against the establishment of a First Grade College at all. I think that they are only against a model First Grade College involving a large outlay of money. I think that they

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will also admit, Ernakulam is not fitted for the location of a model College without prohibitive cost. On going through the orders of the Government on the College Extention Committee report I find that the Government is obsessed with the idea of having to spend a large amount for First Grade College at Ramavarmapuram. This obsession must have been caused by their own mistake in accepting the majority report at their face value without caring to have it verified by experts. Much light has been thrown on the way in which the Government was misled in this matter by means of questions and answers and I have no time to deal with it again here. So when the whole question is analysed in the light of the information hitherto made public it would be seen that it turns upon the question of finance and finance alone. I shall therefore answer that question first. My first position as regards this point is that the Government's commitments with regard to the Harbour, Railway, the Hydro-Electric Scheme have nothing to do with the College Scheme. They are irrelevant for the consideration of this question. They are all reproductive works for which not a pie of the current income of the State can be spent. They must be financed by borrowed capital. This sound principle has been accepted and has the full support of this House as evidenced by the speeches of various Hon'ble Members. If that is so, we have now in our exchequer a little over one crore of rupees. Half of this amount may be kept as a reserve provision for a rainy day being an agricultural country. The other half can well be utilised to meet the requirements of our progressive State and what demand is there which is more noble and useful than Education?

My next position is that with the total outlay which the Government will have to make for giving a First Grade College in Cochin or even with a much lesser amount, you can have the College at Ramavarmapuram with "the limitless possibilities in the future". For the purpose of this argument I take the figures given by the two sides as they are, although I am convinced that the figures given by the expert must be given more weight to those given by a body of not totally disinterested men. Let us see what will have the Government spent if they effect an expansion of the College at Ernakulam as proposed by the majority of the Committee.

The value of the existing site and buildings	..	Rs.	5,03,000
Cost of the proposed expansion	..	Rs.	11,00,000
Total	..	Rs.	16,03,000

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Add to this the amount already spent at Ramavarmapuram in the name of the First Grade College for which no use has yet been found (exclusive of Rs. 1,71,412 spent for the Leper Asylum which can be made use of for the College purposes)	..	Rs.	2,83,977
The total	..	Rs.	18,86,977

The amount proposed for the Ramavarmapuram Scheme is only 17 lakhs. The three lakhs which the Chief Engineer said would be probably required to complete the work, is not for any amount that may be required to cover up the deficiency in any of the works already proposed, but is for works that may be proposed in future. This possibility cannot be eliminated in the case of Ernakulam also. It is on account of that reason that I do not propose to take that into account in my calculation. As it is, therefore there is a difference of Rs. 1,86,977 against Ernakulam. We shall go a step further and see whether retrenchment is not possible in the 17 lakhs provided. If we cut down only the expenses of those items for which provision is not made at Ernakulam i. e., provision for 80 rooms in men's hostel, 60 rooms in women's hostel, library, club for Professors, observatory, sewage, half the amount estimated for water works (half the allotment for Water Works is more than sufficient as Trichur is being supplied with a larger quantity of water than is required for Ramavarmapuram with about half a lakh of rupees) and electric and gas plants (as the present electric and gas plants can be shifted to Ramavarmapuram) you can easily save a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs. If that is so, the total cost of the Ramavarmapuram Scheme will come to 17 lakhs minus 3 lakhs = 14 lakhs. Of this 14 lakhs you have already spent 2,83,977. Deducting this, the amount that you will have to spend in future will be only 11,16,023 rupees. Unlike the lands and buildings at Ramavarmapuram, the lands and buildings at Ernakulam can be treated as current coin and if we deduct that value from the 14 lakhs required at present at Ramavarmapuram it will come to only

	14,00,000
	5,03,000
Rs.	8,97,000

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It may also be noted that the amount spent for quarters for Principals, 10 Professors and servants amounting to Rs. 57,000 out of 8,97,000 rupees, can be treated only as investments as rent is proposed to be collected from them. It may be asked, is there no value for the site and building at Ramavarmapuram? I have only to say that considering the value of the building, the locality, etc., I don't think that you will be able to realise more than ¼ of the amount spent there. Even this is very problematical. The buildings of Ramavarmapuram will be absolutely of no use to anybody. On the other hand if the College is shifted there, the question of additional accommodation pressingly required for the purpose of Public Offices and Courts in Ernakulam and the accommodation of a Technological College when found necessary, will be automatically solved.

Sir, this question of finance seems to me to be only a red rag. The Government should have a wider vision and a broader outlook. It must look ahead and beyond its nose. You have to see what is the College that you will be getting at Ramavarmapuram and what is the College that you will be getting here at Ernakulam. (1) 500 acres in a healthier locality against 30 acres in a swampy place. (2) Up-to-date buildings convenient and commodious as against old buildings originally spent for some other purpose.—a mere patch work. (3) Plenty of scope for expansion in one place as against no scope for it and "with the dangerous proximity of a big Sea-port" in the words of the Travancore University Commission report. (4) Limitless scope for playground as against the limited, not even the bare minimum space for it.

Sir, if finance is the decisive test, limit the building programme to the actual needs of the present, restrict the activities at Ramavarmapuram to the scope contemplated at Ernakulam. You can expand when funds permit and necessity arises.

Sir, since you say that the time at my disposal is over, I resume my seat.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Neither introduction nor peroration nor the requisition of Edmund Burke's Parliamentary teaching is called for. I do not know whether those who advocate the shifting of the College to Ramavarmapuram has read the last but one paragraph of the Committee's report. "Before concluding, the Committee would like to bring to the notice of the Government that the 5 years' time given at the time of the affiliation of the College for the B. A. to settle about its permanent location has already expired and that therefore it is highly necessary that a final decision about the permanent location should be arrived at as early as possible, and the work taken on

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hand and carried out expeditiously." What has the advocates of Ramavarmapuram to say to this state of affairs? I am always reluctant to flog dead horses, but I want to say how it has happened that,even during the last 5 years allowed by the University to the Government of Cochin, they did not come to a definite understanding till 1105 Medam. 1105 Medam is certainly a momentous period in the history of Cochin administration and I will only say that Medam happens to be very close to April and the 1st of April. What was the hurry, I ask, in putting or laying the foundation-stone on the 14th or 15th June of last year? Was there any special reason? Of course I am not permitted to go over that nor do I want it. It is that vascillating policy of the past Administration that has brought higher Education to peril, so far as the Cochin State is concerned. Yesterday's 'Hindu' contains an article beginning with the heading that the higher Education is imperilled in Cochin. I echo these words. The name of the writer is not known and it remains anonymous. I say it is imperilled,because there is this question of the shifting of the College to Anappara coming again to this Council. I say it is imperilled, because the time allowed by the University to fix the location has already elapsed and Cochin was able to fix the location only on the 14th of June last year. Is it not true?

My Hon'ble friend,.the Member for Trichur, insisted upon a continuance of policy so far as the Government is concerned. May I not echo the same words: where is the continuance of policy when the idea to locate the Leper Asylum which was settled was given up?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Do you want it still there?

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—I am anxious to have it in some place for the benefit of the Lepers. Please do not interrupt me. What I say is this. The question has been brought to this deplorable plight for the simple reason that the Government was not in a position to fix it, though at the last moment, I will say with reference to a particular event, it was fixed. Now what is the plight? ' I believe the House is aware that the number of students that was admitted to the College at Ernakulam in the past was 600. What is the present position? It was, as was announced, restricted to 450. Do you know as a fact how many admissions had to be refused? Even if 600 were allowed, another 100 would have been refused admission. Such is the rush, so far as the Ernakulam College is concerned, because it is giving sound Education. For how many students are you going to refuse admission till the time when we will be able to locate the College at Anappara? To spend about 3 lakhs of rupees for the four dormitories has taken about one year, and

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we are to spend 17 lakhs of rupees more. How many years would you take to have the College buildings completed? So that, by the time of shifting of the College to Anappara how many students will have to be refused admission to the Ernakulam College. What is the financial loss that the Government will have to suffer in refusing admission to 200 students every year? I believe, if my calculations are correct, about 200 students will bring in an income of about Rs. 20,000 a year. If for 5 years, 20,000 rupees is to be lost by the Government of Cochin every year, what is that amount? What about the drain from Cochin if 200 students go elsewhere and study in different Colleges? It will come to about 4 lakhs or so. Therefore the two together in 5 years would amount to something about 5 lakhs of rupees.

That again is no consideration of mine. The question is not the consideration of finance. Even though there is no money when necessity arises, it must be found out.

The other day the Finance Member was saying that we have to go for a loan of 75 lakhs of rupees. Nobody seems to have raised any voice against it. Why not go by way of loan for the College? Money should not be the consideration. It is the question of education and education alone, that should weigh with us.

If as a matter of fact some decision is not arrived at, even after six years and if it is going to be vascillating hereafter, I do not know what the fate of the College will be, what the fate of higher education in Cochin will be, as we have again to restrict as was said yesterday, the number of admissions to 450 or so. Now, if as a matter of fact for a number of years if we are going to limit admission, or in other words refuse admission to students, I do not know what the fate of education will be. Let us not be frightened by supposed difficulties about finance and other things. Look at the sacrifice the country will have to make if it were to be in a restricted sphere so far as education is concerned. I am not concerned at all with expenditure. It is the fate of the students that has to be taken into consideration. I know what the late Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Matthai, has been saying in this Council about the future generation of Cochin that will be coming into existence. We have had enough of educated men here in this slushy ground of Ernakulam, as some people would put it. Do not the former students of the Ernakulam College shine well in several spheres? If the College is to be shifted from Ernakulam to the wilds of Anappara I say, it is neither the question of health nor convenience of the thing to be considered, but it is the question of the Education in the State as a whole. I am glad to find that the leader of the

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motion was kind enough to say that the question has to be looked into not from parochial points of view, but from the view of the interest of the whole State. So I say in the interests of the whole State, the question has to be decided immediately, because in other words, if it is going to be a question of shifting the College to Anappara, for the next five years the College cannot but suffer terribly. As for the other argument, I do not think it is necessary to go in detail, because facts have been met by facts and argument by argument by the Member for Anthikad. With these words I oppose the motion.

മിസ്റ്റർ. കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—സർ, ഈ കാലത്തു് സെർമൺ ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഈ നിയമസഭയിലെ മെമ്പർമാർ സെർമൺ ഒന്നുംകൂടാതെ തന്നെ കായ്യം പറഞ്ഞാൽ മനസ്സിലാകുന്നവരാണു്. ഈ മോഷൻ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച മെമ്പർ പാർലിമെൻറ റി എത്തിക്സ്സിനെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള ഒരു സെർമൺ കൊണ്ടുവന്നതു കൊണ്ടു തന്നെ അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻറെ വാദത്തിനു നായമുണ്ടെന്നു അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു തന്നെ വിശ്വാസമില്ലെന്നു് വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിൻറെനില ഈ കായ്യത്തിൽ വളരെ അൺ കാൺസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂഷനൽ (unconstitutional) ആണെന്നു് ആ മെമ്പർ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇതിലും കാൺസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂഷനലായി ഒരു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനും ഈ കായ്യത്തിൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ല അൺ കാൺസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂഷനലായി. ആട്ടോ ക്രാറ്റിക്കു് (autocratic) ആയി ഉള്ള പ്രവർത്തികളിൽ പരിചയിച്ചു പോയതുകൊണ്ടു് ശരിക്കു കാൺസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂഷനലായ പ്രവർത്തി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിൽ കണ്ടപ്പോൾ നമുക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കണം ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു അൺകാൺസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂഷനൽ ആണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു്. (Settled) സെറ്റിൽഡു് ആയിപ്പോയ കായ്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി പിന്നീടു് ആലോചിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ ലെപ്പർ എസൈല (Leper Asylum) ത്തിനു് ഒരു സെറ്റിൽമെണ്ടു് വന്നതിനെതന്നെ മാറ്റി വേറൊരു റിസെറ്റിൽമെണ്ടു ചെയ്യു് കോളേജു് ആക്കണമെന്നു വച്ചതു് അൺ കാൺസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂഷനൽ അല്ലെ? അതു് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് റീ സെറ്റിൽ ചെയ്തു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിൻറെ സെറ്റിൽമെണ്ടിനെ ഉടയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണു് ആ സെറ്റിൽമെണ്ടിനെ റീ റീസെറ്റിൽ (re-re-settle) ചെയ്യണമെന്നു പറയുന്ന മെമ്പർമാർ പറയുന്നതു്. അവരുടെ വാദംകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ അവരുടെവാദം അത്ഥശൂന്യമാണെന്നു് തെളിയുന്നുണ്ടു്. രാമവർമ്മപുരത്തു കാളേജു് നടത്തിയാലും എറണാകുളത്തു കാളേജു് നടത്തിയാലും രണ്ടുവശത്തും ന്യായങ്ങൾ പറയാൻ കണ്ടെയ്ക്കാം. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിനു ഇപ്പോൾ

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സ്വാധീനത്തിലുള്ളതും ഇനി സ്വാധീനിക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളതുമായ പണംകൊണ്ട് രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ പൊതുവായുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഏറ്റവും ഉപകാരപ്രദമായ വിധത്തിൽ, ഏറ്റവും അധികം പേക്ഷം കിട്ടത്തക്ക വിധത്തിൽ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടകാര്യമാണ് ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതു. പ്രസിഡണ്ട് ഒരിക്കൽ പറഞ്ഞതുമാതിരി ക്ലിയർ തിങ്കിങ്ങ് (clear thinking) ഇവ്വക ആലോചനയിൽ അത്യാവശ്യമാണ. പണം അധികം ചിലവാകുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ആനപ്പാറക്കു മാറാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നും പണം കുറച്ചു ചിലവു ചെയ്യാൽ മതിയെന്നുള്ളതിനാൽ എറണാകുളത്തു വേണമെന്നുമല്ല ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു. എത്ര പണം രാമവർമ്മപുരത്തേക്കു വേണ്ടിവരുന്നുവൊ അതിലധികം പണം എറണാകുളത്തു കാളേജു നടത്തുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി വന്നാൽ കൂടിയും രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ പൊതുനന്മയേ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചും ആധുനിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ തത്വമനുസരിക്കാൻ വേണ്ടിയും പുതിയ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി ആദർശം അനുകരിക്കാൻ വേണ്ടിയും കാളേജു ഇവിടെ തന്നെ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കണമെന്നാണെന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളേയും പ്രൊഫസർമാരെയും മലകളിലും കാടുകളിലും കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന പ്രാചീന ആദർശം പൊളഞ്ഞുപോയി. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളായിരിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തുതന്നെ, പിന്നീടു അവർ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽപെരുമാറാൻ ഉള്ളവരായതുകൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങളുടെഇടയിൽ പെരുമാറി വളരണം. ക്ലായിസ്റ്റേർഡ് വർച്ചു വെ (cloistered virtue) വിശ്വസിക്കാൻ തരമില്ല. പലതരത്തിലുള്ള ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ പെരുമാറിയുണ്ടാകുന്ന ഗുണങ്ങൾ സ്ഥിരമായിരിക്കും. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു എറണാകുളംപോലെ, കാളേജിനു സൌകര്യമുള്ള വേറൊരു സ്ഥലം കൊച്ചിയിൽ ഇല്ല. എറണാകുളത്തു ജനബാഹുല്യവും തിരക്കും എത്ര കൂടിവരുന്നുവൊ അത്രക്കു ഇവിടെ കാളേജിന്റെ ആവശ്യം വർദ്ധിക്കയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നതു. എത്രതന്നെ പണം അധികം ചിലവായാലും വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ ആവശ്യംനോക്കുന്നവർ കാളേജ് ഇവിടെത്തന്നെവയ്ക്കണം. ഇവ്വക കാര്യങ്ങളിലെ വിദഗ്ധാഭിപ്രായം സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഞാൻ ഒരു ഒറ്റ ഉദാഹരണം പറയാം. ഒരു കാളേജ് പ്രിൻസിപ്പാൾ ആദ്യം കാളേജ് ആനപ്പാറയ്ക്കു കൊണ്ടുപോകണമെന്നുപറഞ്ഞു. പിന്നീടു എറണാകുളത്തുതന്നെ വെക്കണമെന്നുംപറഞ്ഞു. ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു് ഇവ്വക കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ വിദഗ്ധാഭിപ്രായം ഏതു വശത്തേക്കും സമ്പാദിക്കാൻ ഒരു പ്രയാസവും ഇല്ല. സ്വാധീനം കൊണ്ടും നിർബ്ബന്ധം കൊണ്ടും മറ്റും വിദഗ്ധാഭിപ്രായം സമ്പാദിക്കാൻ ഒരു ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു സാധിക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ടു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സൌകര്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ആഗ്രഹിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ നാട്ടുകാരെ വിദഗ്ധാഭിപ്രായത്തിന്റെ പേരുപറഞ്ഞു വെറുതെ വഞ്ചിക്കാൻ ആരുംനോ

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ക്കേണ്ട ഇന്നി എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളമുള്ള ഒരു കാര്യമാണ് എനിക്കു പറയേണ്ടതു്. അതു് പാവങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യമാണു്. കാളേജ് എറണാകുളത്തു ആയിരുന്നാൽ പാവങ്ങൾക്കു പഠിക്കാൻ വളരെ സൌകര്യമായിരിക്കും. സ്വന്തസമുദായത്തിലുള്ള പാവങ്ങൾക്കും സൌകര്യമായിരിക്കും. അതു നടപ്പാറയ്ക്കു കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നപക്ഷം തൃശ്ശിവുള്ള പാവങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടി സൌകര്യമില്ലാതാകും. ഉൽകൃഷ്ടവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പാവങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടാ, പണമുള്ളവർ അതു അനുഭവിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ എന്നു് ചിലർക്കു അഭിപ്രായമുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ പ്രകൃതി ഭാഗ്യവശാൽ പണക്കാരുടെ തലയിൽമാത്രമല്ല തലച്ചോറും ജീനിയസും വച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു (*Hear, hear.*) അതൊക്കെല്ലാം പഠിക്കുന്നതിനു ബുദ്ധിയും ത്രാണിയും ഉണ്ടോ അതെല്ലാം ഉൽകൃഷ്ടരാകുവാനുള്ള കഴിവോടുകൂടി ജനിക്കുന്നുവൊ, അവക്കെല്ലാം വിദ്യാസമ്പന്നരാകുവാൻ വേണ്ട സൌകര്യം ഏറ്റവും എളുപ്പമായവിധത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെണ്ടു നല്കേണ്ടതാണു്. പ്രഭുക്കന്മാരുടെ മക്കളൊ, ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെമക്കളൊ, രാജാക്കന്മാരുടെ മക്കളൊ എന്നും, ദരിദ്രന്മാരുടെ മക്കളൊ എന്നും ഭേദം നോക്കാതെ ആരുടെ മക്കളായാലും ഏറ്റവും ഉൽകൃഷ്ടമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കരസ്ഥമാക്കാനുള്ള സൌകര്യം അവരുടെ മുമ്പിൽ കൊണ്ടുചെല്ലേണ്ടതാണു്. പാവങ്ങൾക്കു ഇങ്ങോട്ടുവരാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലെങ്കിൽ അവരുടെ അടുക്കൽ നാം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സൌകര്യവും കൊണ്ടുചെല്ലണം. ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യംനോക്കി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതു ഒരു കാൺസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂഷനൽ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്റെ ഒഴിച്ചുകൂടാത്ത കടമയായിരിക്കുമെന്നുമാത്രമെ എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളു.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Sir, I wish to enter upon only one aspect of this matter which has been mainly pressed upon the attention of this House by the Member for Trichur in moving this motion, i. e., the genesis of the whole thing. I know that the Member for Anthikad to some extent dwelt upon this matter. But when the whole matter, so far as the genesis or origin of Anappara College Scheme, is placed before this Council, I am sure they will know what they should do in this matter. I venture to submit that this question of shifting the College from Ernakulam to Anappara would never have arisen had it not been for the incessant attempt of certain individuals to have the accomplished fact of the Leper Asylum at Anappara shifted from that place. The idea of locating the Asylum originated in the minds of the Government in 1919 during the time of the Diwan Sir Joseph Bhore. The matter was pushed through by his successor Sir T. Vijayaraghava Achariya. Subscriptions were raised, buildings were constructed, Sankariah

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Home itself was completed, and I understand from the proceedings of the Legislative Council, my friend Mr. Salem, a Member of the Council at that time, began putting questions This was in the year 1925 or 1926. From the proceedings of the Council, Sir, the first question that was put, the very first question put by Mr. Salem was with reference to this Anappara Leper Asylum itself. Curiously enough the Council begins with Anappara. From an answer to a question put by him, he raised a question whether Mr. Narayana Menon, before he became the Diwan, had entered a protest with reference to the location of a Leper Asylum at Anappara. The answer that was then given was "They have no information in the matter". But whatever that may be, Mr. Narayana Menon took charge of the reins of administration on 22nd April 1922. The Leper Asylum scheme had been finished before this date I find protests coming from the people of Trichur, and from the Municipality of Trichur from October 1922. As I said, Mr. Narayana Menon assumed office in April 1922. I am not casting any aspersion. Whatever it be, I am only speaking about the constitutional aspect of a matter which had been actually settled. Some petitions are received, some protests are received, some opinion was taken—I do not know whether expert opinion was taken—Government abandoned the settled scheme, which had cost them a lakh and 80 thousand rupees.

There was the idea of a Pan-Kerala University and the location of the Leper Asylum was abandoned. That was the genesis of Anappara itself. If the Leper Asylum had not been abandoned, I am sure, we would not have heard of Anappara College at all. The then Government wanted to utilise the buildings for some purposes. All sorts of impracticable and fantastic schemes were suggested to them.

I ask earnestly whether, if the question was simply to start a First Grade College with decent accommodation for classes, for libraries, for sporting grounds and all that, would it have been difficult for the authorities then to have that simple question answered in favour of Ernakulam itself? But that was not the idea then. The idea was the establishment of a Pan-Kerala University. Just when Mr. Narayana Menon handed over the reins of administration into the hands of his successor, you will find from a speech delivered by him and which was referred to by my friend, the Member for Trichur, that the Government had practically decided to shift to Anappara. He clearly says so in the Presidential address that he delivered when he presided over the Jubilee Celebrations of the College. College was named 'the

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Maharaja's College, Ernakulam, on that occasion. He said that with the change of the new habit probably there would be a change in the habitat also. That is what he says. In fact he had actually conceived and practically decided. That was in the year 1925—that the whole thing should be shifted to Anappara itself. And I was surprised to hear the Member for Urakam saying that by a stroke of the pen, the present Government had tried to unsettle all that has been settled. I earnestly ask whether this was unsettlement or that was unsettlement. The Member for Trichur says there was shilly shallying. There was no shilly shallying so far as the action of the present Government was concerned. Everything was perfectly constitutionall. Now so far as Cochin was concerned, I ask, was Anappara the only ideal site ? Why was that site chosen? But all that is past history. I shall not detain the House with reference to these matters. There has been a controversy on the question whether the College should be located in the heart of the town or at isolated places. In this connection, I earnestly draw the attention of the House to a statement by a veteran educationist which I found reported in the Hindu of the 19th July (Sunday), I am referring to Rev. John Mackenzy, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, who I believe is an educationist of well-known reputation. This is what he says in this connection:—

"University and City Life".

"Speaking on the question of the desirability of removing the University outside the city, the Vice-Chancellor dealt with the advantages of a city life. Conceding that a country place was healthier and that it gave more accommodation for exercise, sports and other athletic activities and the effective carrying on of their studies they had also to consider the other side of Education, meaning education for the life, concerned with the life problems and the city was best suited for it. Illustrating his point he said that the science and art courses were such that cities could be of positive help to the studies.

They were going to hear more about the application of science to the problems connected with the industry of this city. The minds of those who were concerned with education were now being stirred. The same was the case with economy, philosophy and other subjects. These problems could be solved for better in the haunts of men than in solitude".

These observations are bound to be true so far as Ernakulam also is concerned. So far as this matter is concerned if my view is wrong I would prefer to err in the company of such eminent educationists. Now so far as the matter of a fully residential College is concerned, the Member for South Ezhuvas stated the difficulty of the poor average student who has to reside there. That is a matter we have to consider. In regard to this matter the committee was not asked to report on the desirability of having it at Ernakulam or Anappara. That question

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was not referred to us. And that is the very reason why I am standing on mylegs at present to speak upon that aspect of the matter. Otherwise I would not have taken any part in this discussion. One other aspect of the matter and I finish. That is as regards the possibility of extension at Ernakulam. We have clearly stated that it is possible to get lands here. It is stated here by a curious jugglery of figures that the expenditure at Ernakulam will be much more than at Anappara. Supposing the Government wants to put up additional accommodation for the Huzur Office here. Then also these gentlemen will come and say 'convert all the public buildings and sites in Ernakulam into ready money. There is plenty of vacant site at Anappara or any other similar place which can be had cheep. Why not we move and have the things done at a cheaper rate there? That is the argument that is actually raised here when they say that the College is costing about eighteen lakhs. Take the value of the existing buildings, the value of the site and add to the 11 lakhs. The expenditure comes to 18 lakhs. You might even say that you can remove the very capital from Ernakulam and construct at cheaper expenditure another capital at a different place. Will that be a practical proposition or a proposition worthy of being considered? We have also to consider another aspect. So far as this matter is concerned, we are not sitting here as members of an academic council. We are Members of a Legislative Council. We have to consider the interest of the the State as a whole and not think of ideals which are not practicable, We must consider how best to utilise the resources of State for he proper use of all its citizens. That is our object and that should be our aim also. There is no use of conceiving ideals which we cannot practically realise in the near future.

Mr. Joseph Petta.—Sir, I rise to oppose the motion; and in doing so, I believe that the Members of this House will not be so uncharitable as to think that I am actuated by any institutional patriotism, or by the fear that a College at Anappara might prove a rival to the St. Thomas' College; though this aspect of the question can be legitimately urged by the management concerned. Both the Cochin Educational Code and the Regulations of the University provide that, in granting affiliation or recognition to a College, the existence of neighbouring colleges also has to be considered. Anyhow, I do not press the matter from that point of view. Because I stand here not as a representative of the St. Thomas' College but only as a representative of the people of Cochin. However, in this connection I may be allowed to say that the St. Thomas' College authorities would feel extremely indebted to the Member for Trichur, because without him the St. Thomas' College would

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not have come into existence. Had I known this before, this story which I know only now, I, too, would have felt very grateful to him.

Now, Sir, coming to the point, in view of the very lucid explanation given by the Diwan-President the other day about the constitutional aspect of this question, I was simply surprised to find such an eminent lawyer as the Hon'ble Member for Trichur again characterising it as unconstitutional. Sufficient reply has been given to him and, therefore, I don't wish to dwell upon that point. Now, to come to the question on its own merits, I would not enter into the historic aspect of it, since so much has been already said about it. I will only take the facts as they are. There is a First Grade College at Ernakulam which has been standing there, if I am right, for about half-a-century or even more. Now, there are some people who would like to have it changed to Anappara. Surely, they must make out a case for the change. What then are the arguments which they have advanced to make out a case for the transfer of the College? That no extension would be possible at Ernakulam, in view of the development of the Harbour, has been the refrain of almost all the arguments which they put forward against the retention of the College at Ernakulam. These have been completely answered by the College Committee; it is not necessary for me to go into the details. I would, however, draw the attention of the House to one important fact, and that is that we are having extensive reclamations at Vendurutti and other places. These also must be taken into accouot when we are dwelling on the future prospects and development of Ernakulam. Then again, much has been said about the attitude of the University in this matter and also on the opinion of many eminent educationists. But all these arguments would lose their bottom, or simply miss the point, when it is remembered that all this opinion was based on the assumption that a Pan-Kerala University would be located at Anappara. If that hypothesis is taken away, all these arguments would simply fall to the ground. Opinion was even quoted of Rev. Fr. Palocaran, favouring the transfer of the Ernakulam College to Anappara. Here again, I may say with some authority that that opinion must have been given on the distinct understanding of a Pan-Kerala University being located at Anappara.

As to the site of the College at Ernakulam, even the University Commission has said that it is very fine. But an attempt has been made on the floor of this House even to-day to extol the beauties of Anappara. It is true that we have some hills there, and that some sortof rural scenery might be claimed for Anappara. But Ernakulam can claim a still superior scenery.

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The Hon'ble Members have only to look out of this Hall to realise the inspiration of the scenery that confronts their eyes. It is a maritime scenery. It is the call of the sea, a great inspiration, which would arouse a spirit of maritime enterprise among our young men. (*Hear, hear*). In these days when commercial and industrial prospects are in store for India, I hold that a scenery,—and that the most inspiring—which would arouse a spirit of commercial enterprise, is much more valuable than a scenery suited to an ancient Gurukula or a Hindu College of old. Perhaps, familiarity breeds contempt. It may be that many of the Hon'ble Members may not realise the enchanting beauty of the scenery that lies before us. But almost all the foreigners without exception, who have visited Ernakulam, have been struck by the inexpressible charm of this beauty-spot of South India. They would even call it the garden or Paradise of India. Such is the impression it has made upon the foreigners who have visited our State. It would be no exaggeration to say that with a well-developed College at Ernakulam and the inspiration of the sea and the Harbour, the finest in India, our young men can hope to be pioneers in the field of maritime commerce, which to-day is a closed field but which, nevertheless, is of unlimited expansion. Then again, as an argument for the transfer of the Ernakulam College, the example of the Christian College has been cited. But I should say that the example of the Christian College points in the opposite way. Anybody who has any idea of the present location of the Christian College would simply understand the great difference between it and the Ernakulam College. The very fact that an apologia was thought to be necessary even for the transfer of such a College is an argument to show that there is absolutely no reason and no justification for the transfer of the Ernakulam College. And then, what about the Presidency College? Is there any idea to shift that College to any suburban site? Again, is there any idea of transferring the Queen Mary's College or any other educational institution except the Christian College? Even in the case of the Pachayappa's College, which is in one of the busiest parts of Madras, only certain hostels have been located in distant places.

Now let us look at the other side, the disadvantages of the transfer. First comes the question of the comparative cost. Much has already been said on this question. One Hon'ble Member was trying by a sort of jugglery to show reduced cost at Anappara. And I was wondering whether he would reduce the figures to a zero or even a minus quantity. (*Laughter*) Much dexterity was also shown in manipulating the figures so as to show increased cost for the College at Ernakulam. Another

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attempt has been made to show reduced cost at Anappara by arguing that if an estimate is made for Anappara, taking into reckoning only the requirements now proposed to be met at Ernakulam, the cost would be lower. Perhaps so. But if the College is to be at Anappara, the requirements proposed to be provided for at Ernakulam would not be sufficient. That fact is lost sight of. In the College at Anappara we must have staff quarters and residential quarters for 600 students and not 300 as at Ernakulam; because at Ernakulam many of the students would be living in their houses. But at Anappara residential system would be compulsory, and hence provision has to be made for 600 or even more. Again, a hospital and dispensary and even a Police Station (*laughter*) would be necessary if the College is to be located at Anappara.

President.—The Hon'ble Member had ten minutes.

Mr. Joseph Petta.—A couple of minutes more, Sir.

President.—One minute.

Mr. Joseph Petta.—Then there is the question of the effect, on the students, of the transfer of the College to Anappara. In the first place, the cost of life in hostels would be very heavy. But even apart from this economic aspect of the question, residence in hostels should not be preferred to residence at home. Speaking about the large number of students that live in the city of Calcutta, the University (Saddler) Commission praises it as an altogether healthy state of things. The Commission in its report says:—"It is better, in nine cases out of ten, that the student should live at home than that he should at a hostel." Then again there is also the question of the Princes and Princesses of our Royal House. They would experience great difficulty if the College is to be shifted to Anappara. They may be generous, and would have borne the hardship in the interests of their poor subjects if the proposed transfer were beneficial to them. But here is a case wherein not only would the Princes and Princesses not be benefitted, not only would there be great inconvenience to them, but there would be great hardship to their poor subjects as well.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—There is a Palace at Trichur.

President.—The Member has already exceeded his time.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Sir, I am neither a Trichurian nor do I belong to Ernakulam nor do I belong to any particular college, but I belong to Cochin and as a Cochinite I have to make some observations on this controversy. It is distressing to note that this question of finding a suitable habitation for the Maharaja's College has after albecome a matter of keen controversy in this House. After prolonged dis-

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cussions and numberless questions and answers during a period of six years, the House at last came to the deliberate conclusion that the College should at last be transferred from Ernakulam to Ramavarmapuram and it passed the budget providing funds for the execution of the scheme. Para 3 of the Diwan's Proceedings passing orders on the report of the committee appointed in connection with the transfer of the Maharaja's College at Ernakulam is worth while perusal:—

"Before the raising of the Maharaja's College to the first grade standard a committee had been appointed to investigate the question of having a model First Grade College in Cochin. Its conclusion was that it was necessary to have such a College, that it should be located at Anappara now called Ramavarmapuram and that temporary arrangements should be made at Ernakulam to start the B. A. Class until the College was permanently shifted. Government accepted these recommendations and accordingly steps were taken to transfer the College. The necessary lands were acquired and four dormitary buildings are nearing completion." I can tell the House for their information that the dormitary buildings are completed and possession of lands acquired under the land acquisition proceedings have been taken. In such a situation the motion to consider this question anew without regard to the infinite entanglements and commitments of the problem, came upon some of us on reading the Government orders as a disconcerting surprise. It was a clear negation of the principle of stability and continuity to Government policy. Clearly enough, there was an unholy haste on the part of the Government to appoint a committee to investigate this matter, a matter on which two or three lakhs have already been spent. What then was the Constitution of the Committee and what are the terms of reference itself? It was a Committee packed with partisans who were bent upon retaining the college in its present location and reporting the possibility of expansion in Ernakulam to suit the requirements demanded by the University. There was no doubt the fond hope as was expressed in this House by some Members who supported the resolution of Mr. Thomas Manjuran that it could be accomplished in Ernakulam with 3 or 4 lakhs or evenless—a hope, Sir, which after all has come to be illusory. The Committee wants 11 lakhs to suit the immediate requirements indicated by the University Commission. What further allotments will be required to meet the requirements of progressive expansion was beyond the Committee's vision as it was clearly outside their direction. The Committee has not taken into account in this 11 lakhs the funds necessary for the transfer of the High School buildings for the High School classes. Sir, was this exactly

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the kind of Committee that is required to investigate a question of this magnitude—a Committee which was dominated by the advocates of vested interests and those influenced by considerations of personal convenience for the education of their own youngsters? They found it superfluous to take evidence or consult any views of interests other than their own or their clients at Ernakulam. The result of the report provides a second class institution with restricted hostel accommodation and restricted facilities for sports and recreation. And look at the quarters selected for all this. In a marshy land with no scope for future expansion everything is muddled together. It is needless here to urge that education fails of its purpose without a proper atmosphere. Situated and circumstanced as Ernakulam is, this atmosphere can never be had. The new buildings, shufflings and the alterations to the existing structures proposed by the committee are all costly follies and are certain ultimately to end in wasteful deformities.

The Committee now wants 11 lakhs for College expansion in this place. Adding to this the expenses of the High School which may come to 3 lakhs, the total expenditure will come to 14 lakhs, whereas at Ramavarmapuram out of the 17 lakhs in the estimate deducting the amount already spent, the expenditure will not be in excess. There is the further advantage. The buildings designed at Ramavarmapuram are suited more to modern requirements and the present buildings at Ernakulam can be utilised for other purposes. I would invite the attention of the House to one para in the dissenting minute of the Chief Engineer:—"There have been a good deal of discussion on the question of cost of the College. At Ramavarmapuram it was estimated at 17 lakhs. This figure would be decreased considerably if the accommodation proposed can be cut down to what the Committee now thinks to be sufficient in Ernakulam. The Committee has suggested certain extensions in the High School building and a further acquisition of lands for hostels. These will tend to increase the Committee's cost report of Rs. 11 lakhs. The difference in cost between the two proposals will then be slight; but we have on the one hand a well equipped residential college with grounds 500 acres in extent, fully satisfying all the recommendations of the University Commission and with possibility for expansion in the future; and on the other hand a college with no provision for expansion in the future, with hardly enough space for the present, with hostels situated in unhealthy surroundings and playing fields improperly situated and insufficient in extent".

In the Committee's report the site value fixed at Rs. 75 a cent is too poor and the other land acquisition charges which are now estimated at two lakhs are sure to increase. No quarters

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for the staff have been provided in the Committee's estimate. The Committee's proposal to have a Training College at Ramavarmapuram is ludicrous in that children studying in the lower classes of the Training School have to attend an institution far away from the Town.

If finances be eliminated there is the question of sentiments and then of vested interests. The question of sentiments has been most effectively disposed of by the Chief Engineer in his Note of Dissent. Attached to the report is a supplementary note by Mr. Thomas Manjuran finding fault with Ramavarmapuram and praising the advantages of Ernakulam. By this note Mr. Manjuran aspires to obstrude himself to individious prominence, though in respect of the subject matter under discussion it is but a tissue of incoherence and in consequence its actual pose and note of exultation are not to be missed. He is no doubt the moving spirit in this business. The comparative seclusion of Ramavarmapuram is repulsive to him, while his note itself is distinguished by an open sympathy for institutions established in crowded centres. Sir, it is remarkable that Mr. Manjuran supports his position on the unassailable authority of Rt. Rev. Fathers and Evangelists and thereon hangs a tale. I am sure Mr. Manjuran will be hailed as the saviour by the authorities of the St. Thomas College, the plight they are in after the visit of the University Commission.

Leaving these side tissues, let me get into the centre of the problem. Sir, a College properly so-called is more than a school. It is a school of life and character. Institutions of the kind we have now in Cochin can produce excellent results in examinations. But that is not enough, nor is it the *summum bonum* of culture. College education should give the students opportunities to live in contact with great teachers and provide facilities for all activities of school-life necessary for the formation of character. In Ramavarmapuram we have a place situated in the midst of natural sceneries having considerable scope to meet all the requirements of an ideal University. In the language of the Chief Engineer we should not set a limit to progress.

Again, Sir, the place, Anappara, has been re-named Ramavarmapuram after His Highness the Maharaja whose interest in moral advancement and solicitude for the intellectual attainment of his subjects were mainly responsible for the grand conception of a residential College located in one of the most beautiful spots in the whole of India. His Highness' name is so closely connected with the institution that the proposal to drop the idea of the College at Anappara is bound to be construed as an affront and an act of disloyalty to His Highness himself. I

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consider it a very serious matter that any act of this House would lend colour to such an interpretation directly or indirectly. I am sure the Members of this House wlll rise above parochial or communal considerations and approach the question with an eye to the future of Cochin.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I am sorry that I have not the good fortune to come under that category of intelligent men who approve of the transfer of the College to Anappara. My fear is that this move to transfer the College to Anappara is the death blow to the education of the poorer classes. Sir, you were kind enough here to open a cosmopolitan hostel. But you would also probably be surprised to find that when the hostel was actually opened, there was not a single student to go and occupy that. That was simply because the cost of living in the cosmopolitan hostel was prohibitive to the backward students. Now, it is a thing very well-known that if students have to go and study in the Anappara College, they will have to be residents in the hostel. Otherwise it would be impossible for students to go such long distance to Anappara to attend the College. Besides the College authorities will insist them to live there, otherwise the hostels will be empty. So my respectful submission is that in the interest of the poorer classes, this measure will be a real death-blow. I have very serious doubts whether this Anappara question was ever seriously thought out by the advocates of the Anappara scheme. I still maintain that there will be considerable difficulty, to get the necessary supply of water. Trichur, we all know, is a place which is noted for scarcity of water. Many people seem to be very much fascinated about the natural scenery at Anappara. I don't say that Anappara is not a beautiful locality. I can certainly point out in Cochin several other places which are far better in respect of natural scenery where there is the additional advantage of water convenience also. In fact some of these Members have only to go to Chowwara by the side of the Alwaye river. That probably is the best locality to locate the College. Or by the side of the Chalakkudi river. Why then, of all the places in the world, Anappara was chosen ? You will see that it came about not by any choice. The only justification was that Anappara was first set apart for the Leper Asylum, but subsequently became the College. What an irony of fate ! that the Leper Asylum to be converted into a First Grade College! I cannot understand what earthly connection exists between a Leper Asylum and a First Grade College? That evidently shows that those who are advocating this Anappara schem is only trying to make a virtue out of necessity. We are only drifting. First you wanted a Leper Asylum there. For some reason or other—I don't want to make personal reflection upon anybody—that idea was dropped and then you

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wanted to make some use of the buildings there. Then the lot came to the First Grade College. My respectful submission is that, if the question of shifting the College from Ernakulam is to be accepted, that will really work very great hardship in our State. I am also hailing from Trichur and parochial interest perhaps would prompt me to approve of the transfer of the College to Anappara. But I think there is a more onerous duty upon me to be taken into consideration in a very important question like this and in the interest of the poorer classes, I maintain that unless the College is retained in Ernakulam, the education of the poorer classes will be put in very great jeopardy.

Mr. P. S. Kesavan Nambudiri.—Sir, the great difficulty to the shifting of the Maharaja's College from Ernakulam is not the climatic condition, or the wilderness of Anappara, or the enchanting beauties or the want of mosquitoes at Ernakulam. But to find the real cause we should seek somewhere else. On the one hand, there are some people who have got certain amount of fear that the springing up of another institution like the Maharaja s College in the outskirts of Trichur will affect adversely the interests of the St. Thomas College. But I am very glad to express here that I am one of the old students of the St. Thomas College who have got the first privilege to be a Member of this House. I would be the last person to support anything which would affect adversely its interests. I am sure the St. Thomas College can face any rival institution in the neighbourhood as long as it has got a good staff—Professors like the Hon'ble Member for Adoor. It is doubtful whether St. Thomas College is competent to provide for all the subjects of University Education. As at present, it has got only History and Mathematics, if I am right; and the present idea of the University and the ideal advocated by great educationists is not one isolated College but a group of Colleges. In that case one can be supplemented by the other ; for example the St. Thomas College can specialise in History, Economics and Literature and the Maharaja's College can afford to spend more money in Science and other subjects, in which case, I don't think there would be any competition. And moreover this idea was cherished by the St. Thomas College authorities. I know in one statement issued to the Travancore University Commission, the Principal of the St. Thomas College has expressed in these words :—

"I believe Trichur will be a convenient centre for the faculties of Arts and Science. The Ernakulam College may be transferred to Trichur where some of the Government buildings are lying vacant, having been found to be useless for the purpose for which they were originally intended. At Trichur

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there are now four High Schools for boys, one High School for girls and several Lower Secondary and Primary Schools—all in a steadily flourishing state. By the co-operation of the Cochin Government and the authorities of the St. Thomas College, Vivekodayam High School and the C. M. S. High School, Trichur, may easily be developed into a prominent University centre".

Mr. Joseph Petta.—May I ask the Hon'ble Member who was the Principal at that time, who issued this statement?

Mr. P. S. Kesavan Nambudiri.—I think Mr. Sankaran Nambiyar was the Principal. I believe the Hon'ble Member himself was also a signatory to that statement. I was a student of the St. Thomas College then, and that was my information. If he denies it I take it. Any how,

"After the materialisation of the Cochin Harbour scheme which will ere long be a *fait accomply*, Ernakulam, is sure to grow into one of the busiest commercial centres of South India, and then the buildings in which the Government Arts College is now located may be utilised for a first rate Commercial College of which the neucleus already exists in the form of the Industrial and Commercial High Schools at Trichur. Other Commercial and Industrial Colleges will, in all possibility, be started in Cochin in due course, and then Ernakulam and Cochin together may specialise in Commerce and Industries."

Again in another statement issued by the Principal Rev. John Palocaran, he says like this:—

"That Ernakulam is too congested for a First Grade College has been admitted by the Diwan in his official speech at the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Ernakulam College last month, and is moreover a patent fact. Accordingly, His Highness the Maharaja in his Royal sanction for opening the B. A. Classes at Ernakulam has expressly stated that the venture is only a tentative one. We are therefore to take it for granted that in the near future or at least when the development of the Cochin Harbour could aggravate the congestion at Ernakulam, the State College will be transplanted to some roomy quarter in the suburbs of Trichur."

Then again in another place he says:—

"The authorities of the College are supremely grateful to the Cochin Government authorities for their repeated assurance that they do not wish that the raising of the Maharaja's Collegs to the First Grade should prove an obstacle to our legitimate developments and we know for certain that this is the mind of His Gracious Highness as well who is ever anxious to encourage private enterprise in spreading higher education among his beloved subjects."

All these only go to prove that the St. Thomas College authorities had not then entertained any fear of competition by the shifting of the Maharaja's College to Anappara.

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Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—On a point of information. Does the Hon'ble Member even now stick to his statement that there are certain people who fear that the St. Thomas College will be adversely affected in the face of the quotations now made?

Mr. P. S. Kesavan Nambudiri.—There are some people who think that it will be affected by this and certainly there are some Members who will represent these classes of people. Therefore I again repeat that some people are inclined to have this fear. Another point is this. There are some people especially domiciled in these parts, whether they may be born in Trichur or whether they may be representing any other constituencies like Vadakkancheri and Irinjalakkuda. They may be living in Ernakulam. They may also be afraid that the departure of the College from this place will affect them and they will also have some sort of reluctance. But we are not to look to parochial patriotism; we are to look more to the interests of the whole State. The other day, in the last Council, the Member for Education, Mr. C. Matthai, expressed in these words:—

"Now then, the College that we are thinking of is not a parochial institution. It is not intended for Ernakulam ; it is not intended for Trichur ; it is not intended for Mattancheri; it is not intended for Anappara. It is intended for the whole of Cochin State". (*Hear, hear*).

I am sure the Lady Member Mrs. Swaris will also speak on this subject, because in Trichur there is no provision for the education of women. At least in Ernakulam there is one institution which provides higher education for the girl students here. Trichur is badly wanting a College. These are some of the points I wish to point out and one thing more and with that I will resume my seat.

Some speak of cheapness of education. It is not a multiplication of so many graduates that we want. Many should take to commercial education, and when the Harbour is developed and Cochin becomes one of the best Sea-ports in India certainly many people are to be equipped with commercial knowledge and therefore a Commercial College should be started here and the present buildings can be converted for that. I don't think the cost of living will become dearer at Ramavarmapuram. It is a patent fact that it is only in congested places that the standard of life goes dearer and dearer. For example, certainly the life in Bombay is dearer than that of Madras or Trichur. In the same way when the Harbour is also accomplished certainly the life in Ernakulam is sure to be dearer. And therefore at Ramavarmapuram, if there are very many students living together, the consumption will be on a large scale. They can get all their produce from the Agricultural Farm near there, and they can get sufficient produce and milk from the neighbourhood.

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Here, the standard of life will become dearer, and the poor students will be bereft of all the advantages. Therefore I support the motion.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—I do not propose to make a long speech on this subject. There is one point which I would like to mention in this connection and that is this. If the Ernakulam College is removed to Ramavarmapuram, the southern half of the whole State will be deprived of an educational institution. It might be argued that the interests of the northern half should be taken into consideration when this question is considered. But there is the St. Thomas' College serving the northern half, just as the Ernakulam College serves the other half of the State. This aspect we have to consider and then also the question of comparative cost. We have to understand that it would be unwise on our part, to spend more enormous sums upon higher education than we do now. Only an irreducible minimum can be spent and that, on account of the insistence of the University Authorities to extend the College on pain of disaffiliation. These are two points which this House cannot ignore in considering this question and casting its vote. With regard to the "intelligence" of the idea of shifting of which much has been made, I can refer the Hon'ble Members to several intelligent schemes that have made a strong appeal to people in by-gone days. One such scheme occurred to Muhammad Bin Toglak of honoured memory who was considered to be a genius. He was far ahead of his times and a very nice idea suggested itself to him. That was the transfer of his capital Delhi, to a central place, called Fatehpur Sikri. The need for a central place was his argument also, just as it is the argument of our friends. He did remove the capital to the central place, but when the removal took place it resulted in a tragedy. God forbid that our College should be the subject of a similar tragedy. If it so happens it will be "a tragedy of good intentions self-defeated". (*Hear, hear*).

Dr. A. G. Menon.—A word, Sir. My only request to the Government is that the consent of the University and the Town Planning Expert be obtained before any money is spent, either at Ernakulam or at Anappara.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—I move that the question be now put.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—I second it.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—On a point of information. Is it a total cut ?

President.—The present question is whether the discussion should be brought to a close.

Motion put and carried.

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Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—The arguments of the Hon'ble Members who purported to oppose my motion have inadvertently supported my cause more than my fondest expectations. Now, the Member for Anthikkad, would support me, but for the cost of the scheme. My friend, the Member for Vadakkancheri would not care for the financial aspect, but he is very anxious that we should not incur the displeasure of the University. The Member for Anthikkad will say 'we do not want to be governed by ancient ideals of Manu'. None of these things affect my argument, because the question is, as has been stated by the Government Member in the report of 16th Medam 1105, "The First Grade Residential College is shifted. The reason for the shifting is this. We want a First Grade Residential College. That is shifted from Ernakulam to Ramavarmapuram. That is one reason why we have shifted. This College is not suitable for a Residential Institution".—I need not go to Manu. I am referring again to Dr. Hogg's opinion. He is considered to be the foremost educationist now living. He has stated the most up-to-date view. "The Residential type of College which is the best beyond comparison is today a matter of practically universal concern". That is not Manu, but Dr. Hogg. What do we provide for at Ramavarmapuram? We provide for 500 seats out of a possible 600 or more. Upon the question of finance I can conclusively show that the figures given by the Chief Engineer, the Member for Public Works in 1104, are based upon the possibility of the number of students being about 600 and if we go by the proportionate calculations for about 360 students, I say that we certainly can do it for 11 or 12 lakhs altogether. The Member for Vadakkancheri said that this dilatoriness was very very painful. Surely that is a point entirely in my favour. That Anappara should not be the seat of the Leper Asylum was decided long long ago. And these Members who wanted to oppose the transfer remained quiet and slept over it until Medam 1105. Who is responsible? If really that was the main objection to the suggestion of the First Grade College being located at Ramavarmapuram, the opponents had three or four years to bring the matter to the attention of the Government. They did not do it. Eventually in Medam 1105 they came forward. It is the fateful resolution of Vrischigam 1106, that it is still protracting the matter. We have already come to a conclusion. Now it is this fateful motion, I repeat on the question of locating the technological institute, that is protracting the affair and I condemn it with all the vehemence that I

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can command. The argument of the Hon'ble Member for Vadakkancheri is surely a strong point in my favour. With regard to the accusation that this question has not been considered, let us see how facts stand. The Resolution was moved by my friend Mr. Thomas Manjuran and what does he say? My learned friend, the Member for Anthikad, says that this matter has not received consideration. On the other hand, according to Mr. Thomas Manjuran, it has received adequate consideration and that has been passed by the House. I will repeat that. (Page 763).

"Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—May I know whether any committee on this side of 1925 enquired into the question whether it is opportune to shift the College to Anappara?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Mathai.—Government did not think it necessary to appoint any Committee to enquire into this question. I say that every year the Government have been charged during the budget discussion by putting questions for pursuing a policy of vacillation and dilatoriness and the Government is now charged for precipitance and indiscretion. We were at first charged for not shifting the College to Anappara.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—We are faced with a previous decision of this House".

Then again, the Budget for 1106 M.E. provides for a partial allotment, which was passed by the House.

It is idle for my friend the Hon'ble Member for Anthikad to say that this matter had not received the attention of the House. Mr. Manjuran's point is "I am now asking whether the Government's attention has been turned to the question of the hardship that would be seriously caused to the 268 students who belong to Ernakulam and the other places with a radius of 7 miles from Ernakulam." I shall answer the very severe objection on the ground that the poorer classes would suffer by the transfer. How many of them are there in the Ernakulam College? A question has been put asking for information as to how many of the poorer classes are undergoing collegiate education. Unfortunately that has not been answered. I submit to the House it is a calumny to say that the people here, at Ernakulam are mostly poor. I emphatically repudiate it. How many Ernakulam students attend the First Grade College here? I am confident that it will not be more than 10 or 15 per cent. All the others come from outside. Ernakulam is a place full of people mostly coming from outside. Officers come from outside, their relations, their boys, and dependents. When these people clear off from Ernakulam, Ernakulam would be practically de-populated. The

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population of Ernakulam will be reduced by at least 70 per cent. What I want to bring to the notice of the House is that the excuse that the poorer classes would suffer is no excuse at all. It is no answer to my point, because the poorer classes are not confined to Ernakulam, and its suburbs, and the poor students can be looked after even if the College be at Ramavarmapuram.

Another argument brought forward is that Trichur is 2 miles from Anappara, according to the estimate of Thomas Manjuran, and four miles according to some body else, as I find in the Proceedings and the change would not be advantageous to Trichur either. I fail to see how this affects my argument. Now a question has been asked what to do with the Ernakulam College. You may have it, as a Second Grade College, or do away with it, because the primary object with which it was started, as remarked by Diwan Narayana Menon, was not to make it a College at all, but an English School a High School. It has served out its purpose. A coat is getting old and worn out and it has served its purpose. Why cling on to it, in spite of the ravages of time, and its unsuitability? The Ernakulam College, which was started as an English High School for a definite purpose has served out its purpose. We want to expand. We want to have a College, a residential College and according to the Government view, Ernakulam is unfit for that purpose. Ernakulam will not suffice. After 5 years or six years of deliberation Government has come to a certain decision. It is no use going back upon it. Why is it that the Union College of Alwaye is not located in the heart of the city of Alwaye? Why is it that the other Colleges, the Andhra College, the Aligarh College and the Benares Hindu College, why all these Colleges are not in the very city? In Germany they are starting forest schools by the hundreds. That is the modern theory; have your educational institutions, away from the bustle of the cities and towns.

There is one other aspect of this question which I wanted to urge. I do not want to expatiate upon it in this assembly composed mostly of laymen. Much has been done in the name of His Highness. The name of Anappara was changed to Ramavarmapuram. The foundation stone has been laid for the First Grade College at Ramavarmapuram in the Maharaja's name. Suppose for a moment, which contingency may God forbid, His Highness insists upon his prerogative, and says—'My name is not to be trifled with. The foundation stone of the College being laid in my name, I want the First Grade College to be located there". What would be the predicament of the Diwan ? What would be the state of affairs ? It is this

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predicament which compels us to think that Government must have a continuity of policy. What would be the plight of the Government of India under the circumstances? Constitutional principles and departmental precedents should be adhered to, unless very strong grounds are made out to the contrary. That is what I want to emphasise—the constitutional aspect of the question.

With regard to the expenditure, it is news to me to hear that country life is more costly than town life, if the residential system be insisted upon. Residence in a town would be more costly than residence up-country. Country life is certainly cheaper. If you insist upon residential living for the majority of College students, as Government has decided in the report, I say that residential life at Ernakulam will be certainly 25 or 30 times dearer than residential life at Ramavarmapuram. The objections are not based on a reasonable appreciation of the facts. I would therefore, upon the main grounds that I adverted to in my opening speech and also on the ground that no other College or institution is going to suffer by the shifting, strongly urge and request Hon'ble Members to support my motion. So far as the Ernakulam College building is concerned, if the idea is going to be carried out and the College shifted to Ramavarmapuram, the place could be used for other purposes. We, Members of the Legislative Council could, hold our sittings in the Maharaja's College. Why should we rub shoulders with persons who visit this Public Library? This hall was meant for a different purpose altogether. There are so many other uses to which it may be put. My submission is we have already committed ourselves, not indiscretly but deliberately, after a full consideration of the pros and cons, and surely, a constitutional civilian officer, like the Diwan would, I belive, appreciate my view point.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Do you convert it into a token cut?

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—No. I cannot legally do so.

President.—The question is that the allotment of Rs. 2,50,000 for Maharaja's College extension works, Ernakulam, be omitted.

Motion negatived.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—Poll, Sir.

The House divided:—Ayes 9, Noes 31.

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Ayes.	*Noes.*
1. Mr. A. Eachara Menon.	1. Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.
2. ,, E. Ikkanda Warriar.	2. ,, K. Ayyappan.
3. ,, C. Ittiravi Nambudiri.	3. ,, C. Barton Wright.
4. ,, P. S. Kesavan Nambudiri.	4. ,, M. A. Chakko.
5. ,, T. K. Nayar.	5. ,, George Chakyamuri.
6. ,, P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.	6. ,, K. M. Ibrahim.
7. ,, T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.	7. ,, Joseph Pettah.
8. ,, A. Sankara Puduval.	8. ,, U. Kandar Menon.
9. ,, P. K. Subramania Ayyar.	9. ,, K. P. Kannan Nayar.
	10. ,, PKrishna Menon.
	11. ,, K. Krishna Pisharodi.
	12. ,, A. I. Mani
	13. ,, C. J. Mathew
	14. ,, K. Mohamed Seethi.
	15. ,, I. N. Menon.
	16. ,, P. Nilakanta Menon.
	17. ,, C. A. Ouseph.
	18. ,, V. D. Ouseph.
	19. ,, Paul Mampilli.
	20. ,, Popatlal Lalan.
	21. Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.
	22 Mr. M. K. Raman.
	23. ,, I. Raman Menon.
	24. ,, P. Raman Menon.
	25. Rama Varmha Tampuran.
	26. Mr. K. Ramunni Menon.
	27. ,, A. Sankara Menon.
	28. ,, K. Sankara Menon.
	29. Mrs. Swaris.
	30. Mr. K. P. Vallon.
	31. ,, P. I. Varugis.

Motion No. 15.

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs.4,18,109 for 3.—Buildings—Original Works by Re. 1.*

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—Sir, before I move the motion I would request the Government to answer a few questions which I had sent up with regard to the subject matter of my motion.

President.—It is not possible. The questions can come up for reply in the ordinary course.

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—If they can be answered, I will move the motion. Otherwise, it is difficult for me to move the motion.

President.—Yes.

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—Is the Government aware that the Village Office at Narakkal is in a dilapidated condition?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—As the Hon'ble Member for Revenue is absent, I cannot give an answer.

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—I do not move the motion.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

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Motion No. 16.

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs.4,18,109 for 3—Buildings—Original Works by Re. 1.*

President.—Next motion—Mr. Paul Mampilli.

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—After the lengthy and important discussion on the question of the location of the Maharaja's College my motion for the construction of a building for the location of the dispensary at Narakkal might appear an insignificant affair. But as the question of the location of the College is a most important one for the State, the location of a proper dispensary at Narakkal is most important for the people residing in Narakkal and the neighbouring villages. Sir, the necessity of having a new building for housing the dispensary has been conceded by the Government during the Budget Session of last year and the Government on that occasion practically gave an assurance that a building for the hospital will be put up in the near future. Sir, one year has passed away since then and even now we don't hear anything about the construction of the hospital. I don't find even a provision for the building in the next year's budget. As regards the necessity and urgency of this work I will simply read the remarks made by the Hon'ble Member for Medicine during the last Budget Session. I refer to Volume 3, page 1837 of last year's Budget Session. The Hon'ble Member for Chalakkudi in that Session brought a motion with regard to the same matter. The Member said "I wish to bring home to the Government the rickety, old, damaged condition of the building in which the dispensary at Narakkal is housed at present". The Hon'ble Member for Medicine said "quite right. It requires improvement. I shall just give a summary of my inspection notes of last year. The building was constructed some years ago. Some immediate requirements are necessary. There are good number of patients attending the hospital. It is true that some times a lantern is necessary for dispensing medicines. When I visited the hospital I saw a sad spectacle of a delivery case of a Pulaya woman being allowed to lie in a bath-room for want of accommodation. I have reported to the Government that such state of affairs should not be allowed to continue and I have also requested to make provision in the budget of 1106 for a suitable building. In that case, the adjoining compound will have to be acquired and the Government have ordered the acquisition proceedings to be taken. The matter is still pending before the Government". Even after one year nothing has been done with regard to this urgent matter. In the face of the remarks made by the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer I would press upon the attention of the Government the necessity

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of remedying this evil immediately. With these remarks I move the motion.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The question of improving the dispensary at Narakkal is engaging our attention. I am already preparing an estimate for the dispensary. I am also submitting proposals for the acquisition of lands for it. Unfortunately it was not possible to find funds for this work in 1107. It will be taken up, as early as possible.

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—Is the Government convinced that this is a matter of urgent necessity?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Government have appreciated the necessity for improving the dispensary at Narakkal.

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—In view of the assurance given, I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 17.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,98,700 for Communications, etc., by Re. 1.*

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I sent this with a view to say something about the tolls in the State. In the light of the reply given to Question No. 31 by the Leader of the House, that the question is under the consideration of the Government, I don't move this. I may be allowed to withdraw the motion with the permission of the House.

President.—You don't move it?

Dr. A. G. Menon.—No, Sir.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 18.

The following motion of Mr. K. Ayyappan was not moved and so it was also considered withdrawn.

Mr. K. Ayyappan — *To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,09,242 for Irrigation by Re. 1.*

Motion No. 19.

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 31,476 for Miscellaneous-Public Improvement by Re. 1.*

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—Sir, I have tabled this motion in order to draw the attention of the Government for the removal of the coffee club which has been located in the waiting room near the boat jetty at Ernakulam. The coffee club is conducted in the centre of the waiting room near the jetty. Sir, every day thousands of people have to cross over to Cochin and as also go to Alleppy, to Pallipuram and other places by boat. Many of these people have to use the waiting room for the purpose of waiting for the boats or of resting for a while. In the middle of this waiting room there is a coffee club. The first class and second

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class passengers have to wait on the western portion. If they have to purchase tickets they have to go out whether it is rain or sun and then purchase tickets. It is a most inconvenient arrangement that we have now. Of course the waiting room was put up only after a lot of representations to the Government. When at last the boon was granted, the benefit of that boon has been taken away by the location of that nuisance inside the hall. I do not want that the coffee club should be removed entirely. I want that the coffee club should be located just outside the hall. I would just make a suggestion. Supposing a verandah is constructed on the southern side of the building, and I believe it will not cost much, the coffee club can conveniently be located in that place. That would be the best arrangement for satisfying the needs of the people. We want a coffee club near the jetty. But what I urge is that the coffee club may be removed from inside the hall of the waiting room, leaving the whole space for the use of the passengers.

മിസ്റ്റർ. കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—വെയ്റിങ്ങ് ഷെഡുപോലെതന്നെ യാത്രക്കാക്ക് ഒരു കാഫി റസ്റ്റാറണ്ടും വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. വേറൊരു ഷെഡ് റസ്റ്റാറണ്ടിനുവേണ്ടി ഗവമ്മേണ്ടു് പണിയുന്നതുവരെയും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്ഥലത്തുതന്നെ റസ്റ്റാറണ്ടു് നടത്തെണ്ടതാണ്. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതു യാത്രക്കാക്ക് വളരെ അസൌകര്യമായിരിക്കും. ഞാറക്കൽ മെംബർ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ഉള്ള ബുദ്ധിമുട്ട് സെക്കണ്ട് ക്ലാസ്സ് വെയിറേഴ്സിനും ഫസ്റ്റ് ക്ലാസ്സ് വെയിറേഴ്സിനും ഉണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല, അവർ പുറത്തിറങ്ങിപ്പോയി ടിക്കറു വാങ്ങുന്നതിനു അതു വലിയ വിഷമമൊന്നുമില്ല. അവർ പുറത്തുനിന്നും വന്നല്ലേ അകത്തിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഒരാളുടെ ദാഹത്തെക്കാൾ വലുതല്ല ഒന്നു പുറത്തിറങ്ങിപ്പോയി ടിക്കറു വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് റസ്റ്റാറണ്ടിനു വേറൊരു കെട്ടിടം പണിയുന്നതുവരെയും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്ഥലത്തുതന്നെ റസ്റ്റാറണ്ടു നടത്തിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവമ്മേണ്ടു് അനുവദിക്കണം.

ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു് എനിക്കു ഒരു കാര്യം ഗവമ്മേണ്ടിനെ അറിയിക്കാനുണ്ടു്. ആലപ്പുഴ ബോട്ടുകൾ രാവിലെ മൂന്നുമണി നാലുമണിക്കാണ ഇവിടെ വരുന്നതു്. ആ സമയം കെട്ടിടം അടച്ചിരിക്കും. അതിനാൽ യാത്രക്കാക്ക് വളരെ അസൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടു്. യാത്രക്കാക്കു ഒന്നു കയറിയിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഈ കെട്ടിടം പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനീയർ അവർകൾ ഒരാളെ നിർത്തി ആ സമയം കെട്ടിടം തുറന്നു വെപ്പിക്കണം. ഈ ഒരു അസൌകര്യം ഇല്ലാതാക്കുന്നതാണ റസ്റ്റാറണ്ടു് മാറുന്നതിനെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ പ്രയോജനകരം. അതിനാൽ കെട്ടിടം രാവിലെ മൂന്നു മണിക്കു തുറന്നുവയ്ക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനിയർ അവർകൾ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണമെന്നു് എനിക്കു അപേക്ഷയുണ്ടു്

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Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.— The installation of the restaurant inside the waiting shed was sanctioned as per the request of the people and it was proposed that a certain gentleman should be allowed to be the restaurateur in a manner which will not affect the convenience of the passengers. He has been doing it for the last 8 or 9 months and this is the first time that we hear of any complaint. I shall see that adequate arrangments are made for the first and second class passengers to go and purchase tickets without having to get out of the building. I shall also consider whether it is possible to construct a verandah to locate the restaurant there. About keeping the building open during the early hours in the morning I shall make the necessary arrangements.

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—In view of the assurance given, that you will have the evil remedied, I withdraw the motion.

The motion was withdrawn with leave of the House.

Motions Nos. 20—37.

The following motions lapsed under Rule 49 (2).

20. Mr. Paul Mampilli.— *To reduce the allotment of Rs. 31,476 for Miscellaneous Public Improvement by Re. 1.*

21. Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for Survey and Investigation by Re. 1.*

22. Dr. A. G. Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,00,326 for Civil Engineering by Re. 1.*

23. Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 12,00,326 under Demand No. 28 by Re. 1.*

24. Do do *1.*

25. Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,00,326 for Civil Engineering 28—A by Re. 1.*

26. Mr. T. K. Nayar.— do *1.*

27. Do do *1.*

28. Mr. P. Raman Menon.— *To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,140 for 3. Water Works by Re. 1.*

29. Mr. A. Sankara Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,140 for Water Works by Re. 1.*

30. Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,200 for Trichur Water Works by Re. 1.*

31. Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,000 for Hydro-electric Scheme by Re. 1.*

32. Do do *1.*

33. Mr. Popatlal Lalan.— *To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,12,785 for 3 Water Works by Re. 1.*

34. Mr. M. K. Raman.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,12,785 under Demand No. 28 by Re. 1.*

35. Mr. M. A. Chakko.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,238 for 4 Canals and Backwaters Navigation by Re. 1.*

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36. Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,09,500 for Public Works by Re. 1*

37. Mr. P. Raman Menon.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 14,65,648 unaer Demand No. 28 by Re. 1.*

President.—The question is that the demand of Rs. 14,65,648 under XXVIII—Public Works be sanctioned by the House.

Motion carried.

20. Public Works—Cranganur—Rs. 36,142.

President.—The next is the demand of Rs. 36,142 under Public Works—Cranganur.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Sir, I beg to move for the granting of an allotment of Rs. 36,142 for Public Works—Cranganur. I need not dilate upon the various works undertaken this year in Cranganur, out of the special allotment of Rs. 50,000 granted by the Government. We have started the construction of more than 4 important roads in Cranganur and improvement to several canals. When these roads are constructed and properly metalled, Cranganur will have a very efficient net work of roads which will reflect on the prosperity of the country.

President.—The question is that the allotment of Rs. 36,142—under Public Works—Cranganur, be granted.

Motion carried.

President.—We will now adjourn.

The House rose for the day at 5" to 5 p. m.

C. J. MATHEW,

Secretary to the Council.

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